NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

VOL. CXXXXII. No. 28332. 字林西報 SHANGHAI, MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1940 Registered at the C.P.O. (Postage: China and Japan 1 cent, abroad 30 cents.) TWENTY CENTS

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY NORTH CHINA BRANCH

NOTICE

The Annual Meeting of the Society will be held on Thursday, January 25, 1940, in the Wu-Lien-Teh Hall, 20 Museum Road, at 5.30 p.m., when reports by its Officers and a Statement of Accounts up to December 31, 1939, will be presented for adoption, and Officers for the present year will be elected.

The Chair will be taken by Mr. Arthur de Carle Sowerby.

N. MAAS,
Hon. Secretary.

10393

THE ENGINEERING SOCIETY OF CHINA

SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING

The Seventh Ordinary Meeting of the Society will be held TO-DAY at 5.45 p.m. in the HENRY LESTER INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL RESEARCH, 1320 AVENUE ROAD.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS
by
A. J. PERCIVAL, M.I.E.E.

Tea will be available from 4.30 to 5.30 p.m.

W. MILES,
Hon. Secretary.

10392

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Damaged cargo ex ss. CONTE VERDE will be examined by Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy, on Wednesday, January 24, at 9 a.m. at the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf (Shanghai side).

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors have this day declared an Interim Dividend for the year ending June 30, 1940, at the rate of Ten Cents Local Currency per share to be paid to Members on record on Tuesday, January 30, 1940.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from January 24 to January 30, 1940, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
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Shanghai, January 16, 1940.

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To-day's Events

JANUARY

22 S.A.C.S., Medhurst Apt. 84: 'Bronzes'
22 Engineering Society Meeting, 5.45
22 *Death of Lenin (1924)*

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Coming Events

JANUARY

23 A.W.C.: Dr. Gardiner on 'Diet,' 4.45
23 Artist Club, Eastern Theatre, Lt. Op., 'Bruederlein Fein,' Leo Fall, 8
23 For. Y. Lecture: 'Trans-Ocean Air Communication,' by Mr. F. J. Sanger
24 Cathedral School Old Boys' Assn. ann. gen. mtg., 219 Kiukiang Rd., 5.30
24 Sound Films, Catholic Federation, 6
24 Dinner Dance, Floorshow, C.S.F., 8.30
24 A.D.C. Club Evening, Lyceum, 9.15
25 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
25 Cradle bridge/mahjongg, S.I.B.C., 3
25 Royal Asiatic Society Annual Meeting
25 For. Y. Debate: 'Pets and Weak Character'
25 Chamber Orchestra, 1939, Third Concert, Eastern Theatre, 8.30
27 Dinner Dance, Floorshow, C.S.F., 8.30
27 'Countess Maritza,' music by E.Kalman, Russian Light Opera, Lyceum, 8.45
28 'Countess Maritza,' Lt. Op., Lyc., 8.45
28 Municipal Orchestra Concert, Lyc., 5.15
30 A.W.C. Bridge and Mahjongg, 3
30 For. Y. Lecture: 'Chinese Religious Heritage' by Dr. C. B. Day
31 B.U.S.C. Lecture: 'Light,' Mr. Harold G. B. Perry, 114 Peking Road, 5.30

FEBRUARY

1 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
1 Ballet Russe gala performance of 'Tsar Maiden,' fantastic ballet, Lyc., 9
2 Shanghai Camera Club, Lecture, 330 Szechuen Road, 9
2 Grand Soirée, aid St. Tichon's, Arcadia, 9.30
3 Ballet Russe, 'Tsar Maiden,' Lyc., 9
4 Ballet Russe, 'Tsar Maiden,' Lyc., 2 & 9
8 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
20 A.D.C. 'Lilac Time,' Lyceum, 9
21 A.D.C. 'Lilac Time,' Lyceum, 9
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We Have Called Him, Lord

Sermon Preached in Holy Trinity Cathedral By Dean Trivett in Bubbling Well Chapel

TEXT.—"What think ye of Christ? What then shall I do with Jesus which is called Christ?" Matthew 22, 42, and 27, 22.

I CAN think of no more fitting subject for our meditation on this the last evening of an old year, than that which is suggested by the texts I have just read. The first is the famous question which our Lord addressed to the Pharisees who sought to catch him in his preaching and to embarrass him. "What think ye of Christ?" And the second is the question Pilate despairingly asks of the same Pharisees at a later day when they have Jesus at their mercy. "What then shall I do with Jesus that is called Christ?"

These are important questions, and at the very outset let me premise that our life and destiny will depend upon the way that we answer them. For the answers we give determine our attitude toward Him and the claims that He makes upon us, and if that attitude is not right there can be no true and abiding happiness. And further, it is not enough to answer the first question correctly; we must answer the second as well, and what we do with Christ is even more important than what we think about him.

What think ye of Christ? Now, men have always found it easier to form a correct opinion about Jesus Christ than they have to take up a right attitude toward Him; easier to think rightly about Him, than to act rightly by Him. Not that it is always easy to think rightly, all down through the ages men have been puzzled what to think about Him. In the days of His flesh, you remember, there were many opinions held about him. Few reached the insight of the little inner group, whose feelings were expressed by Peter, when he said, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God."

The Creeds

In the early Church, there were great arguments and controversies. The Creeds were wrought out in those days. The earliest was the Apostles Creed which we say in our services of morning and evening prayer. But it was capable of misinterpretation, and so in the year 325 A.D. after years of bitter struggle, the faith was given final definition in the Nicene Creed which has been the standard for all ages since—the Creed that we say in our service of the Holy Communion. The Nicene Creed gave final definition, but the old heresies appear again and again. In all ages men have had their difficulties about the person and work of Christ, and I have no doubt there are some here this evening, who, if the truth were told, are not very clear in their interpretation of the credal statements in regard to Him.

Easier to Think Than Act

But in spite of all that, in spite of the fact that many men and women find it difficult to think rightly about Jesus Christ; yet it is easier to think rightly about Him, than it is to act rightly by Him. It is, alas, sadly true that few men and women live up to the light that is given them. Few live lives that accord with the knowledge they certainly possess. Take, for instance, this man Pilate who is the author of the second question. One cannot read the story of his intercourse with Jesus without coming to the conclusion that Pilate was not far wrong in his opinions in regard to Him. The experienced and discerning Roman was a good judge of character, and he was not very far from a true conception of the person of Jesus Christ. He said, you remember, "I find no fault in Him." He called him "a righteous man." He knew what the Jews expected in the promised Messiah, the Christ, and instead of repudiating His claims as being impossible, he said, "Art thou the man?"

But what to do with Him was another and a much more difficult matter; and here Pilate failed. There is a painting by a great artist entitled, "Christ before Pilate." There is Jesus, the Chist, majestic, calm, with holy innocence stamped on His features; there is the mad crowd straining towards the Judgment Seat with hoarse shouts clamouring for His crucifixion; and there on the bench is Pilate, with knitted brow and troubled face. The very picture of misery, of hesitancy and irresolution. He is trying to settle this question, "What shall I do with Jesus which is called Christ?" He had settled the first question easily enough and settled it aright. But he found it a far more difficult thing to answer the second, and when he did he failed terribly. Put these sentences of Pilate's side by side. "I find no fault in Him," and "Take Him away and crucify Him," and you have a striking example of the fact that it is infinitely easier to think rightly of Jesus, than it is to act rightly by Him.

Our Attitude towards Him

I put it to you this evening. Is not that the true condition of many of us? We accept the Creeds and formularies of the Church, our opinions are orthodox enough, we know what we ought to do if we would be consistent. The trouble is not with our thoughts about Jesus, but with our practical attitude toward Him. Let us be honest with ourselves this New Year's Eve, and we shall, most of us, have to admit that, sloth or fear, preoccupation or self-interest, or combination of them all, lead us to actions which are sadly out of harmony with what we know to be right. It is to be feared that scores and hundreds and thousands of people today are uniting correct views about Jesus, with complete repudiation of Him far as practical actions are concerned.

Judged by Actions not Opinions

And yet, it is the attitude and not the opinion that vitally matters. Our Lord teaches this very clearly; it is not enough to call him Lord. We remember those searching words of His, "Not every one that saith unto me Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven, but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven." Then on another occasion, He showed in a vivid figure the futility of men coming to Him and saying "Lord, Lord, did we not prophecy in Thy name, and by Thy name cast out devils, and through Thy name do many mighty works?" Nothing could have been more correct than the opinion these men held about Jesus. They called Him, Lord, but their practical attitude was all wrong; and so Jesus replies to them, "I never knew you, depart from me all ye that work iniquity." Take this very man Pilate. His opinions about Christ are alright, he pronounced Christ to have "no fault." But we do not canonize Pilate because his opinions were right. No! History has judged Pilate not by his opinions but by his actions. Pilate's place is settled forever, not by what he thought of Christ, but by what he did with Christ. "Crucified under Pontius Pilate," that is how the man is remembered. It was not his pious opinion but his sinful deed that decided his destiny.

But there is no need to multiply illustrations, the truth is so easily discerned. It is not what we think of Christ, but what we do with Him, that decides our place and destiny. It is not our opinion, but our practical attitude that counts. We may recite the creed with perfect understanding and sympathy, we may admit the rightness of Jesus' life and teaching, but how are we acting toward Him? That is the all important thing.

Lip Service

We have come into His house to spend a little time as the last hours of the Old Year run out. We have made our confessions, and we have made our New Year resolutions, dedicating ourselves in all our activities to Him in this coming year. Has it only been lip service? There is a very real sense in which He stands before us, this evening, as of old He stood before the bar of Pilate's Judgment Seat, and if it is only lip service that we render, then we are infinitely more blame-worthy than the soldiers in Pilate's Judgment Hall. Like them, we mock the Holy One of God. We, too, cry, "Hail, King of Jews," and then scorn Him by our actions. We nail Him again to the cross, for, as the great Apostle said. "If we continuue in sin, we crucify Him afresh and put Him to shame." We know, they knew not what they did. It is useless for us to call Him Lord, to acknowledge His as God's Son and then to repudiate Him in our lives. The last kings of the Merovingian dynasty in France were called "Puppet Kings." They were kings in name only. They were given the royal title and men paid a sort of ceremonial respect to them, but they had no real power. The people gave them a royal title, but none of the royal authority. They called them Lord, but gave their service and duty to another. And that is how multitudes treat Jesus. What of our words and actions this evening? We have called Him Lord; we have given Him the royal title; we have bowed in humility before Him; we have stood to confess a faith in the Kingship of Christ, the Sovereignty of God, in His love and power as manifested in the Incarnation, His holy life, and sacrificing death, and triumphant resurrection and Ascension. Has it been a hollow sham? A mockery? Have we given Him the name of royalty without the substance? Have we prayed, "Thy kingdom come," without the slightest intention of working to make it come about, or for that matter of even giving Him the authority in our own lives? If so it is a very serious state of affairs.

A Warning

And we do well to remind ourselves again of that parable of judgment to which our attention was drawn during Advent. For as St. Matthew there reminds us, one day we shall all, small and great, stand before the Judgment Seat of God. It will not be enough then to be able to say, "Lord, I always gave Thee lip service, I was frequent in my attendance at Thy house, I came occasionally to the Lord's Table." Or even, "I was a worker in Church affairs, I led a Bible Class, or taught in the Sunday School. And I was a generous subscriber to Church funds, and to the relief of the poor and needy." For as God's minister, it is my duty to warn you. All that will avail nothing if we have not been living consistent Christian lives, and by the grace of God seeking in all things and at all times to practice that which we know and profess. For if we have combined right opinions with wrong actions, divorced creed and conduct, then we, too, may hear those dreadful words, "I know you not, depart from me ye workers of iniquity."

Lord Halifax's Speech Welcomed in Paris

Guarantee for Small Victims Future Liberty Stressed

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Paris, Jan. 21.

The speech made yesterday at Leeds by the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Halifax, is received here with warm approval.

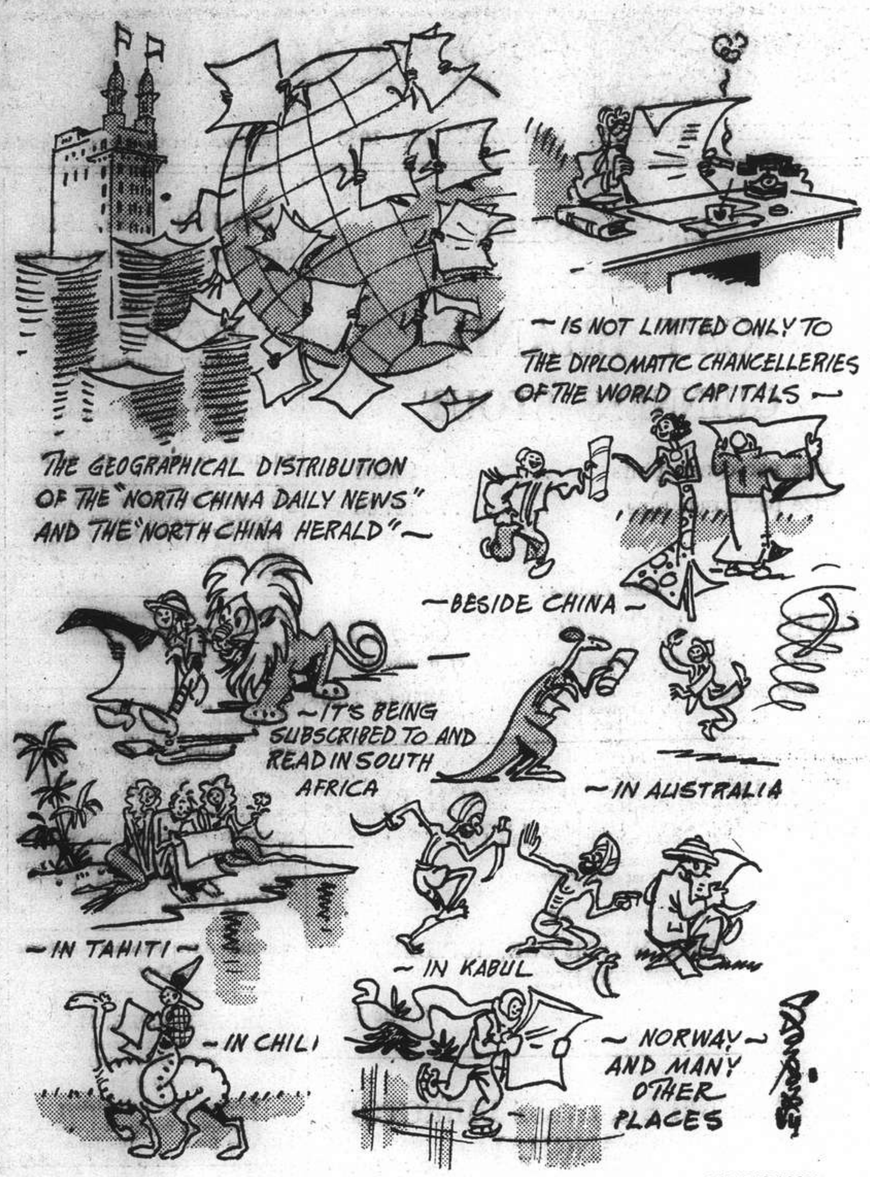
Special significance is attached to the part in which he reiterated that future peace must guarantee the restoration of the liberty of small nations and that if a German Government could be found which would respect promises and work constructively, Britain would not seek a peace which would deprive Germany of her place among nations. This is also the French view.—Reuter.

Lesson Sermon

First Church of Christ, Scientist.

Life:—Is the subject of the Lesson Sermon read in all Churches of Christ Scientist, Throughout the world on Sunday, January 21. Golden Text:—I John 5:11. "This is the record, that God hath given to us eternal life, and this is in his son." Among the citations which comprise the Lesson Sermon is the following from The Bible:—"Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good." (Romans 12 :21)

The Lesson Sermon also includes the following passage from the Christian Science textbook. "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy:—"Ask yourself: Am I living the life that approaches the supreme good? Am I demonstrating the healing power of Truth and Love? If so, then the way will grow brighter "unto the perfect day." Your fruits will prove what the understanding of God brings to man."



Our Readers

The Civil Defence Services at Home

Constant Watch and Ward; 50,000 Men and Women Are Ready for Action

While some 10,000,000 people are sleeping soundly in their beds by night or going about their work by day in the London Civil Defence Region, 50,000 men and women of the Civil Defence Services maintain a ceaseless watch and are ready for instant action in the event of an air raid, states "The Times." Civilian volunteers—there are about 150,000 in this region—have manned their posts since the war began.

During a tour, arranged by the Ministry of Home Security, of certain posts representatives of the foreign Press saw something of what Mr. Harold Scott, the chief administrative officer, called "an organized system of mutual support" from the War Room in which the civil defence of London would be directed in an air attack to posts such as ambulance and emergency fire stations. The tour began with a visit to a service that always appeals—the Fire Brigade. The fire service, like the ambulance service, is organized on a regional basis, unlike other services where the borough is the unit, and includes the peace-time fire brigades and the volunteer auxiliary fire services of the London County Council and 66 other local fire brigades. In the fire service War Room the system of control and the functions of many brightly coloured pegs on huge maps, such as the current events map, were explained by Commander A. N. G. Firebrace, chief regional fire officer.

Emergency Station

From the nerve centre the party went to one of the 600 emergency fire stations in the region. While they were inspecting the sleeping quarters of the A.F.S. men an alarm was given, and within 12 seconds a heavy unit and two trailer pumps had left for the fire. In a few minutes 50 pumps were mobilized from other stations, arriving in convoys of 10, and after they had reported at the superintendent's car, which had a flashing red light on its hood, they set to work from street hydrants and a large emergency dam. Nearby were three fire-boats which pumped 10,000 gallons of water a minute out over the Thames.

The visitors were then taken to the Regional Headquarters War Room, proofed against gas and sound, and air conditioned. In the operations room, surrounded by maps and visual control systems, it was explained how those in charge are able to have a complete picture of the situation during and after an air raid, and so work out mutual support arrangements. All reports of major damage come to the War Room and are shown on a "current events" map, which is cleared every 48 hours. A "damage" map forms a permanent record of serious damage until it is repaired.

Communications

There is an elaborate system of telephone communications between the War Room and each of the nine group centres into which the 66 different authorities in the region are divided. In their turn the group centres are connected with each of the report centres of the authorities within the group. In the message room are teleprinters connecting the War Room with the Central War Room for the whole country. After leaving this secret headquarters the party split up into smaller groups and each visited one of four municipal boroughs. They saw report centres working on a smaller scale in much the same way as the War Room, and visited stretcher parties, rescue parties, and ambulance stations. In this way a very complete picture of Civil Defence work was obtained. At one stretcher-party post, for instance, a party was challenged by sentries in steel helmets, and in the building a stretcher-party was asked to treat two "casualties." This they did with an ease which showed how much they have learnt during recent months.

In all the centres visited—garages, basements, or schools—there was the same spirit of fellowship. All types and conditions of men and women, two-thirds of them unpaid part-time volunteers, they are serving the community in conditions which must sometimes become almost unbearably monotonous, whether they are sitting in an ambulance or at a telephone. Surprise alarms, training, and their own keenness have brought them to the standard of efficiency that was demonstrated to the visitors.

South Sea Islanders Aid War Funds

Natives' Gift for A. A. Guns Gratefully Appreciated

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Jan. 21.

It is announced by the Colonial Office that the Banabans—a native community on Ocean Island, government seat of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands—have placed at the disposal of the King a sum of £10,000 as a contribution to the British war funds.

Although suggested to them by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, Sir Harry Charles Luke, that £2,000 would represent a generous donation from the funds at their disposal, the Banabans have expressed the unanimous wish that a larger amount should be accepted "as a token of their loyalty to His Majesty and to the cause of the British Government, under whose protection they have lived since 1901."

A message of appreciation of this gift has been sent by His Majesty to the Banaban community. Part of the money will, in accordance with the wishes of the Banabans, be utilized on the provision of anti-aircraft guns for service on land.—Reuter.

Russo-Japanese Trade Agreement

Sectional Committees to Be Appointed

Moscow, Jan. 21.

Decision to appoint sectional committees for a detailed study of various questions in the proposed conclusion of a commercial agreement between the Soviet Union and Japan was reached on Friday as Japanese and Soviet delegates met for the third time since the trade negotiations were started.

Mr. Shikao Matsushima, former Director of the Bureau of Commerce in the Foreign Office in Tokyo, who is staying here on his way to his new post as minister to Sweden, was expected to be the principal Japanese member of the committee. M. Yuri Kaganovitch, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Trade, will probably represent Russia on that body.

Attending Friday's talks were Mr. Shigenori Togo, Japanese Ambassador to Moscow, M. A. I. Mikoyan, Commissar of Foreign Trade, Mr. Matsushima, and M. Kaganovich.—Domei.

Rome Concerned Over Hungarian Claims

Rome, Jan. 21.

Manifest concern for the settlement of Hungary's revisionist claims on Rumania in the interests of Balkan unity is shown here. The Yugoslav attitude is thought to be lively interest to Rumania at present. It is believed that the meeting of the Rumanian and Yugoslav Foreign Ministers will discuss the subject.

A message from Bucharest states that the Ygoslav and Rumanian Foreign Ministers found themselves in full agreement on all points dissussed.—Reuter.

Paderewski Not to Play Until War Ends

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Paris, Jan. 21.

M. Ignace Jean Paderewski, world-famous Polish pianist and one-time Premier of Poland, arrived here today to attend the first meeting of the provisional Polish Government which is to take place at the Polish Embassy here on Tuesday.

On his arrival, he told newspapermen that he had locked his piano when he first received news that Germany had begun the invasion of his country and that he would not play again until the war was over.

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We purchase all kinds of Blackwood highclass furniture, carpets, pianos, typewriters, radios, household effects, damaged metals, and godown stock at a fair price. We also sell the abovementioned goods at the lowest prices. (Only a little profit is added on the cost of what we purchased.) Apply to the Chesterfield Art Secondhand Goods Store, 1469 Bubbling Well Road. Telephone 36334.

Shizuoka to Be Made Fire-Proof

Repetition of Disaster to Be Made Impossible

Tokyo, Jan. 21.

Shizuoka, famous tea and orange exporters' centre 120 miles west of Tokyo, will emerge from its ashes into one of the safest cities in Japan from the viewpoint of fire prevention, Home Ministry officials promised today.

In a disastrous 14-hour fire on Monday, 35,000 persons were rendered homeless as 8,000 buildings in the business area of the city were destroyed. The Post Office and railway station were among the score of important structures gutted by the flames.

Officials of the Planning Bureau of the Home Ministry announced that following investigations by experts at the scene of the disaster, rebuilding plans would provide for the largest practicable number of wide roads, many of them lined with trees so as to form fire-breaks, in addition to parks. Efforts would further be made to protect the city from strong winds as a 20-metre-a-second wind was blamed for the rapid spread of the flames earlier this week.

While the use of more non-inflammable materials such as earth would be encouraged in building homes, construction permits would be withheld for permanent buildings which are not wholly fireproof, they said.—Domei.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF JANUARY 22, 1870

The sound of guns from H.M. Salamis, yesterday afternoon, gave many people an impression that the mail had arrived; but the origin of the alarm was, we are informed, a salute of three guns fired by the Admiral in honour of two mandarins who visited him, in company with H.M. Vice-Consul.

FEELING WORN AND WEARY?

Then, no matter what your age, you will appreciate the rejuvenating effects of Golden Griffin Rejuvenation Tea.

A cup in the middle of the morning and again in the afternoon dispels that tired feeling and stimulates the whole system.

GOLDEN GRIFFIN REJUVENATION TEA

is of great revitalizing merit for both sexes at middle age and after, and is also recommended in cases of arteriosclerosis, high blood pressure, poor circulation and for women at the change of life.

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HUGH MARTIN, Managing Director.

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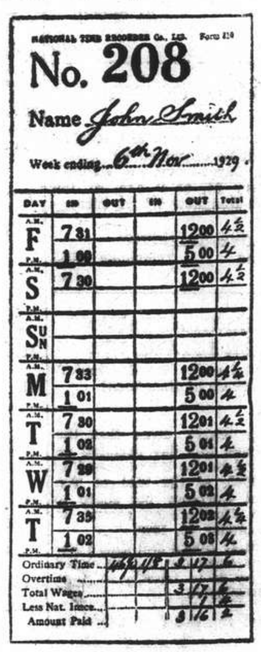
The only Card System Time Recorders preventing mistakes in registration



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WOMAN'S PAGE

England's Homes In War-Time

Stranger things have befallen the Englishwoman's home during the first few weeks of this war than at any time in the modern history of Great Britain, says Russell Stannard in the "Daily Telegraph."

It is doubtful whether any war, even the Civil War, entailed so many readjustments in the family life of the nation. For example, not at any time during the four years of strife between Cavalier and Roundhead or during the Napoleonic Wars, or the Great War of 1914-18, were so many children separated from both their parents as now have been removed to start a new life in an alternative "home."

Nearly 1,500,000 women and children were evacuated officially from our cities as war broke out. Add to this figure the many thousands privately sent away and there is a record of mass migration which is new to this or any other country. All a result of a voluntary decision on the part of the parents.

Synchronizing with this exodus of the children has been the mobilization and drafting to and fro of millions of men and women in the fighting forces and other branches of the national Services.

• • •

Exile Of The Children

Probably the departure of the children has affected home life more than any other single factor; it has certainly created some anxious problems—for the present day and for the future. Many thousands of youngsters may now be leading a healthier life than usual and even enjoying standards of comfort and amenities hitherto unknown to them; others are likely to be living in unaccustomed conditions, not at all congenial, in which they cannot count on being regarded as other than "visitors." However long this lasts there will arise the problem of readjustment when the children return again to their homes.

A good deal has been said about how the children are thriving in the country; very little has been written concerning the homes which they have left. How are the residue faring?

Many working-class husbands and fathers have found the loneliness and the difficulties of housekeeping unendurable—which is one reason why evacuated youngsters have returned, with their mothers.

The middle-class home has had rather a different experience. Where wife and children have been sent away the economic problem has arisen: How does one manage to support a furnished cottage, or board and lodging in a private house or hotel, while still maintaining the home?

Some fortunate people have been able to retire to the country altogether. Others have remained at home with the very young children while the older ones have been evacuated with their schools.

• • •

In One Small Road

What has happended in 13 households in one small road in a North London suburb may be taken as typifying how evacuation has affected the middle classes:

Two retired couples have let heir houses and moved out 100 miles or more.

One man has rejoined one of the Services; his wife is living with his parents and the boy is at a public school.

One father and mother have remained behind as A.R.P. workers while the children have moved with the local private school.

One resident, with his wife and four children, has stayed at home and erected a steel shelter.

A professional man with a wife and two children has been badly hit financially, and is wondering what is going to happen to him.

A retired couple are standing by for A.R.P. work.

Three childless couples are carrying on life as usual.

Two other families, with children, have not changed their mode of life.

It is noteworthy that four out of eight private cars owned in this road are still in use in one of those neighbourhoods where families have usually given up the car in favour of experiments with the bicycle.

One professional man in a West London suburb, with his wife and child by the sea, is host to a neighbour whose wife and family have also left him. This householder, an excellent cook, claims to have made a success of his new rôle so far, but I gather that the beds are made only when the "daily" woman calls—twice weekly.

Economic problems such as had never been envisaged are worrying many homes. The number of professional men whose incomes have disappeared or been seriously diminished is very high. They are often immediately confronted with the pressing question how their substantial premiums on insurance policies and heavy school fees are to be met.

Various expedients have been employed, or tried out; the family house has been let furnished, the car laid up and the family moved into a small flat.

Many hitherto well-to-do homes are now receiving paying guests. In others are to be found odd assortments of unfamiliar faces.

• • •

When Offices Remove

The removal of private firms' staffs from London to the country has created some unexpected situations. Imposing offices at high rentals have been exchanged for modest buildings in little towns and villages. I know of one case where a section of the staff are actually at work in the home of a managing director.

The ground floor of his house has been converted into offices. Typists are typing in the kitchen; the members of the family continue to live upstairs. The staff have their meals with the household.

At night, for a while, the executive officials returned not to their homes in an inner suburb but to the house of another director, not far away, where their wives had been installed. The director's family had moved still farther out. I was informed that this experiment in co-operative housekeeping has been abandoned; the wives have gone back to their inner-suburban homes; the house stands empty.

Perhaps the most curious large-scale disturbance of family life is that which has affected the Civil Service—a class most accustomed to a life of routine in the office and regular hours and an ordered social life. The compulsory separation of Civil Servants from their wives and children has, be it noted, reversed the procedure which in other directions has been followed; it is the husbands who have been evacuated and the families have been left behind.

The black-out must be held also to account for substantial changes in home life and practice. Some of us may have begun to ponder over the mystery of what our ancestors did in the dark winter evenings; we may even learn to take a more indulgent view of some of their known habits—prolonged and solemn meal-times, musical evenings and ceremonious soirées, to name only a few—which helped to while away the hours before bed-time.

Darkness and the travel restrictions of today amount to an almost total embargo on social life after dusk outside the home. Visiting of friends and relatives, or, rather, the exchange of visits, has been drastically curtailed.

Entertaining has almost ceased. The petrol ration and the week-end are devoted very largely to visits to the exiled family. We have become "isolationists," but part of what we have saved on hospitality we have expended on black-out materials, extra telephone calls and stamps, indoor games, and, it is to be hoped, comforts for the fighting men.

Distribution problems have reduced milk deliveries to one a day, and that delayed; voyages of discovery have begun in search of butter, sugar and bacon, which, apparently, are obtainable everywhere except of one's own grocer. Registration is now the magic word.

The G.P.O. has ceased to be the lively, friendly institution it was. Now it is perfunctorily performing a minimum of its old duties. The arrival of letters twice in 24 hours is a welcome sign that the postal service is "ticking over."

• • •

Like Victorian Days

But this war, which has temporarily dispersed many families, has drawn many closer together. Black-out and restrictions on public entertainment keep father and mother and the older children more at home in the evenings. There are many firesides where the family groups itself as it has not been seen grouped since Victorian days.

It may not always make for domestic harmony, but in the long run it may well be found to strengthen the spirit of family life.

Therefore it may be recorded that so far the Englishman's home remains fundamentally unshaken; even its changed constitution shows it to be prepared for any ordeal in this struggle for the liberties that such a home enshrines.

A Friend To Children

Miss Maud T. Henderson, affectionately known as "Grandma" Henderson, is shown surrounded by some of her 120 orphan charges at St. Faith's settlement, situated in a lane off Jessfield Road. Miss Henderson has conducted this enterprise since 1922. She came to China in 1903.

B. W. A.

Monday, Jan. 22.—Badminton. Social Service Board 10 a.m. Needlecraft Section at 753 Yu Yuen Rd. 9.30 a.m.

Tuesday, Jan. 23.—Hospital Aid Department 9 to noon.

Wednesday, Jan. 24.—Executive Meeting 9.30 a.m. Red Cross Work 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Knitting 9.30 to 11.30 a.m. and 4.45 to 6 p.m.

Thursday, Jan. 25.—Red Cross Work at 1288 Bubbling Well Road 9 to noon.

Friday, Jan. 26.—Badminton. Red Cross Work at 1288 Bubbling Well Road 9 to noon. Home and Garden Section 10 a.m.

Saturday, Jan. 27.—Badminton. Knitting 9.30 to 11.30 a.m.

The Sports Section are holding a Badminton Tournament on Monday, February 5, at 2 p.m. sharp. Entrance fee $1, not including tea. Entries must be in by February 2.

Members of the Home Nursing and First Aid Classes are asked to make note of the following:—

There will only be one First Aid Class and this will be on Thursday afternoons at the Cathedral School for Girls starting February 25 at 6 p.m. All those who have been attending the Home Nursing Classes should attend this class.

The Home Nursing Classes will take place at the Lester Chinese Hospital on Tuesday at 6 p.m. and Thursday at 5.15 p.m. Commencing Thursday, January 25. There are a few vacancies in these Classes and applications should be made to the Secretary.

The Home and Garden Section will hold their next meeting at the home of Miss Young Allen, 147/101 Hungjao Road on Friday, January 26, at 10 a.m. Miss Young Allen will give a talk on Cake Making. Those members of the Section who require lifts are advised that a taxi will leave Bubbling Well Road just outside the cemetery at 9.30 a.m. and they should advise the Chairman or Secretary of the Section beforehand.

A. W. C.

Tomorrow (Tuesday) tea will be served at 4 p.m., and at 4.45 p.m. Dr. W. H. Gardiner will give a talk on "Diet."

On Friday, January 26, there will be a reception from 4.30-6 p.m. in honour of Mrs. C. E. Gauss, and Mrs. De Witt Peck and Miss Peck. It is hoped that all members will attend.

Patrons and Committee of St. Tichon Grand Soiree

The following ladies and gentlemen are giving their support to the Grand Soirée in aid of St. Tichon's Orphanage which takes places at the Arcadia on February 2 at 9.30 p.m.:

PATRONS: M. M. Baudez, Sir Victor Sassoon, BART, (Brig.-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten, C.M.G., D.S.O., A. S. Henchman, Esq., M. Speelman, Esq., Com. L. de Luca, E. F. Harris, Esq., Ch. Metzler, Esq.; PATRONESSES: Lady Maze, Mme G. W. Boissevain, Lady Calder Marshall, Mrs. E. F. Stanton, Mme J. Barraud, Mrs. J. M. Doyle.

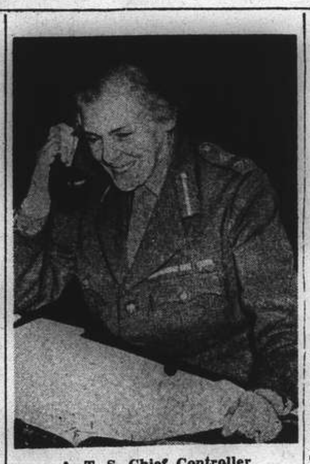
BALL COMMITTEE: Mme J. Barraud (*chairman*), J. Kindness, Esq., Mrs. J. M. Doyle, Mme A. Jaspar, Mrs. W. C. Worden, Com. L. de Luca, Mme G. Coquelet, J. Kale, Esq.; MEMBERS OF THE LADIES' COMMITTEE OF ST. ST. TICHON'S ORPHANAGE: Mrs. M. Kozoolin, Mrs. G. V. Synnerberg, Mrs. O. Dronnikoff, Miss Y. de Gherardi.

Palm Trees in Lancashire

The manager of a Lancashire cotton mill said that he was having the chimney camouflaged to look like a palm tree.

"Why palm tree?" he was asked.

"To make them think they're over Africa," was the reply.



A. T. S. Chief Controller

Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughn, seen at her desk in the War Office, is, as Chief Controller of the Auxiliary Territorial Service, the moving spirit of the present recruiting drive which aims to get 20,000 more members for this very valuable organization.

An American War Poet

Help From Lowell's Lines

Those who want poetry to read in wartime might well do worse than take down Lowell from their shelves and turn to the Biglow papers. They will find there food for every temperament, for Lowell was as certain that the Mexican war was "a national crime committed in behoof of Slavery" as he was that the North was right to resist secession.

Accordingly, in the first series, pacifists will find abundant material, especially in the poem, "What Mr. Robinson Thinks," with its famous line:

"We kind o' thought Christ went agin
war an' pillage,"

or the more definite declaration:

"Ez fer war, I call it murder—
There you hev it plain and flat;
I don't want to go no furder
Than my Testyment fer that."

But 14 years later, when the cause of freedom seemed to him to be at stake, you find the same poet record how

Last year the Nation, at a word,
When trembling Freedom cried to shield her,
Flamed weldin' into one keen sword,
Waitin' and longin' for a wielder.

It was by such action, based on a faith in God, and a God to whom Freedom was dear, that he hoped to see the day dawn when

Twill be felt from pole to pole,
Without no need of proclamation,
Earth's biggest Country's got her soul,
An' risen up earth's Greatest Nation.

It was because England seemed to him to lack sympathy with Freedom's cause that he was temporarily estranged from her: it is interesting today to read the words in which he appeals for our support:

We know we've got a cause, John,
That's honest, just, an true:
We thought 'twould win applause, John,
Ef nowheres else, from you

It is pleasant to remember that his hope was justified in the end.

There is much in the Biglow papers which has permanent value, such as the portrait of the statesman whose motto is

No, never say nothin' without you're
compelled tu,
An' then don't say nothin' that you
can be held tu,

or the Pious Editor whose creed is

I *don't* believe in princerple,
But oh! I *du* in interest.

But the Biglow papers rise to real poetry in the verses which proudly lament for those who die in a noble cause, and end with the invocation to Peace:

Come, Peace, not like a mourner bowed
For honour lost and dear ones wasted,
But proud, to meet a people proud,
With eyes thet tell of triumph tasted—
Come, sech as mothers prayed for, when
They kissed their cross with lips thet
quivered,
An' bring fair wages for brave men,
A nation saved, a race delivered!

"You'll have to ease up!"

Why Wait To Be Told ?

Build Up Your Blood and Nerves with the Iron Treatment of DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

When people begin to hesitate in speaking, cannot collect their thoughts, forget things, are too easily excited or worried, become pale and haggard, lose appetite, weight and the ability to sleep soundly at night collapse will surely follow unless prompt measures are taken to remedy the condition.

Most nervous disorders are due primarily to impoverished blood, to lack of iron in the blood. A proven way to get this blood is to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the old, reliable iron tonic with an unbroken record of success extending back over fifty years. By rapidly increasing the haemoglobin content of the blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills supply the oxygen and iron necessary to restore the system to a strong healthy condition. They are equally good for men and women and for anaemic ailing children, as well as a splendid tonic restorative after malaria, influenza, or other serious illnesses. Obtainable from all chemists.

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Interesting Facts About Heredity

IF a man, sitting next to you in the bus tapped you on the knee, and said confidentially:—

"Do you know, it's more than a 300,000,000,000,000 to 1 chance against you having a double in life! Amazing, isn't it?"

—and then proceeded to prove it, would you be sufficiently interested to listen?

Yes, no matter who you are, you would. Because the subject is you, and there is no other which interests you so much, and probably no other about which you know so little.

And that's exactly what Amram Scheinfeld does in his book, "You and Heredity."

He taps you on the knee, this friendly, studious American, spreads out a series of useful charts, and talks about you. It's unbelievably fascinating. He says, for instance:—

That 4 per cent of all men are colour blind. They cannot distinguish between red and green.

That parents can now be told in advance what their unborn child will probably look like, the colour of its hair, the length of its eyelashes, its height in maturity.

That you can inherit baldness and freckles.

He anticipates your question regarding colour-blind motorists and traffic lights.

"They can distinguish between red and green traffic signals, because the red light appears to them different in intensity from the green," he says.

Beautiful Parent

Not until the beginning of this century was anything definite established about the mechanization of heredity, he goes on. Look for a moment at what you cannot inherit.

Suppose you are a drunkard, the son of a drunkard, your son cannot inherit drunkenness, but environment, precept and example can, and frequently do, make a drunkard of such a child.

Suppose you are a woman who had been beautiful in girlhood, but through accident, suffering or hardship had lost your looks. The children born to you at your plainest period would not be one whit other than had you developed into a movie star.

Suppose you are a world war veteran who was shell-shocked, blinded, crippled and permanently invalided. If you had a child today his heredity would be basically the same as a son born to you in your fullest vigour when you marched off to the front.

Suppose you started life with the possibility of becoming a brilliant person, but sickness, poverty, hard luck, or laziness kept you from getting an education, your children would be born with exactly the same mental equipment as if you had acquired a string of university degrees.

Suppose you are old when you marry and your wife is no longer a girl, whatever you pass on to your child will be the same as if it had been born when you were both young, vigorous and handsome.

Now, how does Mr. Scheinfeld, by means of that array of tables, charts and illustrations, work out the probable appearance of an unborn child?

Cut And Dried

Briefly here are some of his answers to the above questio.n

What will your child look like?

Two blond, straight-haired, blue-eyed parents cannot have any other than blond, straight-haired, blue-eyed children, but—

Two brown, wavy-haired, brown-eyed parents can have golden, red, brown, black, straight or curly-haired, blue-eyed, or brown-eyed children.

If one parent has dark brown or black hair (and comes of a dark-haired family), no matter what the other parent's colouring, the child will be almost certainly dark.

If grey or green eyes marry grey, green or blue eyes, baby's eyes will probably be grey or green, possibly blue (rarely brown). Where dark head (with lighter shades among others in his or her family) marries:—

1. A similar dark type: child will probably be dark, but possibly some lighter shade.

2. Red: child's chance is equal dark or red-brown (slight possibility of blond).

3. Blond: child probably dark, possibly blond, rarely red.

If straight hair marries straight hair baby will have no curls. Kinky hair will always win through, and if a member of a curly-haired family marries any type (except kinky or woolly) baby is almost certain to have curly hair.

If wavy hair (from wavy-haired family) marries straight hair, baby's hair almost certainly wavy.

If wavy hair (from straight-cum-wavy family) marries straight hair, baby has an even chance of either.

In the "boy or girl" question there is a 106 to 100 chance that it will be a boy, and the sex of every child is decided by the father, not the mother.

In European countries and America twins appears once in every ninety births.

In Japan, once in about 160 births.

Inherit Baldness

Triplets occur once in about 8,000 births. Quadruplets once in about 700,000 births with only a few sets surviving.

The Dionne Quintuplets are unique because quins have been born not more than sixty times in the last 500 years, and in all cases some or all quins have died.

It is true that men inherit baldness, and in different patterns, too.

The author records feelingly his own experiences seeking a cure from the greatest hair specialist in all France.

The great man sat at his desk, the case history before him. He looked at the report, then similingly bent over. In the centre of his head was a most decided bald spot.

The writer sadly asked: "Is there nothing to be done?"

"Yes," said the specialist. "Choose the right parents."

Finally, authorities believe that "the genes requisite for genius abound throughout the world in all classes and among all people."

When new crockery is bought, prepare it for its career and extend its life by putting it into a container of cold water; then bring the water to the boil, and leave the crockery in it till the water is cool.

Voice From Wigan

There had been a breakdown w[illegible] the conveyer on No. 3 district a[illegible] output was down for the day. I[illegible]stead of the usual 300 tons only 1[illegible] were forthcoming. The fireman ex[illegible]pected to hear a few home truth[illegible] when he went to explain, but th[illegible] manager weighed in first. "D'y[illegible] know how many men you've go[illegible] down there?" he shouted. "Sixty-three! Sixty-three men for 125 tons. Less than two tons a man. What do they think they're getting, coal or a blasted butter ration?"

IF NOSE "FILLS UP" AT NIGHT

Here's One Successful Way To Get Welcome Relief

IF YOUR NOSE gives you a lot of trouble at night—fills up, makes breathing difficult, spoils sleep—just put a few drops of Va-tro-nol up each nostril.

RESULTS ARE SO surprisingly good because Va-tro-nol is expressly designed to relieve distress in the nose and upper throat, where transient congestion hinders free breathing. Enjoy the comfort Vicks Va-tro-nol brings... tonight!

JUST ARRIVED FROM PEKING

Gold necklaces, attractive bracelets, lovely hand mirrors, petit point bags and other novelties.

Fixed at factory prices

THE PEKING ART GALLERY

439 Szechuen Road, first floor (facing Jinkee Road)

HIDE your

GREY HAIRS

with Imédia, as I did!

There are countless shades that can be obtained through the use of Imédia, and every shade is perfectly natural. Ask your hairdresser.

Agents: EGAL & CIE.

709 Avenue Joffre

"Missee sends all her washing to the Cathay Laundry now!"

In the past most Shanghai families have, in the interests of economy, sent some of their best linen to a high-class laundry, and used makeshift methods for the rest of their washing. The drawbacks to this system have been unhygienic laundering, and excessive wear and tear and inconvenience which have outweighed any savings on washing costs.

The Cathay Laundry now offers a Contract laundry service which will meet the demand for first-class laundry at a reasonable rate. All articles are priced in units, in which the cost per unit is fixed by the number sent each month.

In this service the excellent standard of work for which the Cathay has an enviable reputation is fully maintained. Place your complete household requirements under their care and get the benefits of a regular, hygienic and economical laundry service. Telephone 50053 for collection or further particulars.

1178 PINGLIANG RD.
TELEPHONE 50053

The CATHAY LAUNDRY

THE SPORTS PAGE

League Management Committee Meeting Today in England

Many Complaints to Be Voiced on Wandering Soccer Players; Tennis, Boxing, Billiards

London, Jan. 3.

THE experts argue and the managers moan, but the one simple fact emerges; football will never set the crowds back until there is a real League tournament with something for the winning at the end of it, and also until the good day comes when poor, but honest, players stop shuffling around between the clubs as the district they live in suits them.

No one need worry about gate restrictions; at the moment the interest isn't sufficient for the crowds to approach capacity. One thing to be sure of: the League Management Committee meets on January 22, and the clubs will have plenty to say about the way in which players are moving around. A few friendly war-time transfers are all right, but when there are crack teams with half their side wandering off elsewhere the competition cannot expect to draw the crowds.

What football there was on December 30 was at least sensational. All sorts of things happened—apart from the usual glut of goals. Three games actually ran into double figures. Wilson, Davie, and Farrell all notched hat-tricks for Brighton, who beat Southampton 9-4, Catterick scored four for Stockport, who trounced Bradford 7-4, and Bury beat Stoke 7-6, in a crazy game which started with a nice placid 1-1 first half and then ran riot.

There were some surprising second halves. Brentford took the field against Queen's Park Rangers, with never a beating to spoil their Griffin Park figures since the Regional competitions began. Blank first half suggested that probably one point at least would be theirs this time. And twenty minutes of the second half also passed without a score. Then Rangers whom Brentford left behind in the Third Division years ago, rattled up seven without reply! Long passes found their men with unerring aim. The inside forwards, Mailett, Mangnall and McCathy just swept opposition aside. Openings came at the rate of about one a minute. Sheer high power football overwhelmed Brentford.

Only Arsenal Unbeaten

Two games each produced totals of thirteen and at one of them—at Bury, against Stoke, eleven goals were concentrated into the second half after a 1-1 interval score.

Arsenal remain the one unbeaten side in England, Scotland or Wales. but they went so near defeat at one time that one might have betted on it. Norwich at White Hart Lane, the Arsenal home-away-from-home were 2-0 at one time and it took all the ex-Highburians' power of back-in-the-wall fighting to pull the game out of the fire. Charlton aided by a three-goal trick by Welsh, just beat Palace in a match which the latter because of their smart football on a treacherous ground, hardly deserved to lose, being forced to play three different men successively at centre half. This match produced yet another individual three—by Foreman.

The Spurs in desperation, exploited the off-side trap at Watford, but even that didn't save them from a 6-1 shock.

Hall, though, had good reason for lament about Orient's debacle at Southend (7-0). He is the Orient goalkeeper. Even a goalkeeper cannot do wonders if he isn't covered.

Football in Scotland

Rangers, Scottish League Western Section leaders, made a bad start to their programme of New Year Matches. Following their initial defeat last week, at Hamilton, they were again beaten, this time 3-0 by Morton at Greenock. Rangers who made several changes—a notable one was the return of George Brown, to the half-back line after a lengthy absence—were always struggling and. to add to their worries, Smith went off injured in the second half. Celtic could only draw 2-2 in their home game with Motherwell, so their New Year's Day battle with Rangers, at Ibrox, cannot be said to have received any great advertisement.

Queen of the South are now chasing on Rangers' heels for the leadership of the Western Section. A 2-1 victory over Queen's Park, at Hampden brought the Dumfries side to within a point of Rangers. Kyle missed a penalty for Queen's Park. Edinburgh clubs figures in high-scoring games in the East Section. Hibernian treated their near neighbours, St. Bernards to a 6-1 defeat, and Hearts gained an 8-2 victory over Stenhousemuir, Garrett, obtained four of Hearts' goals. Falkirk still retain the leadership of the Eastern Section. They scored a comfortable 3-0 win over Arbroath.

Amateur Soccer Matches

Walthamstow Avenue, registered the biggest win in the South Essex Combination—8-2 at Ilford. Groves, got five of the goals, the total being made up by Smith (2) and Wright. Watts, and Pratt managed goals for Ilford. Leytonstone for whom Bunce and Manley each scored twice were too strong for Clapton at Leytonstone. Jennings obtained Clapton's goal.

Boys' Billiards Final

The Final match of the Boys Billiard Championship in which Walter Cox (Bridgwater) opposed Barrie Smith (Wisbech) at Brighton, provided one of the finest games in the 18 years' history of the competition. Crowded houses during the day contributed a useful sum to St. Dunstan's on behalf of which the tournament was originally promoted. Smith took a little time to get into his stride, but he shows a marked skill in hazard play while Cox distinctly the better at long range cannons. The boys were never far apart in putting up their first hundred, but Smith afterwards jumped ahead with a break of 31, easily the best effort of the afternoon. A great deal of safety play, figures in the game, and, although Cox made better use of the top of the table neither lad attempted to exploit close cannons.

Smith played magnificent billiards at the evening session. Little luck came the way of Cox, who, although facing defeat produced a series of remarkable shots, chiefly cannons. In nearly every case, however, he came to grief over a losing hazard. When Smith needed only three to win, Cox, made a last defiant effort with a break of 39, the best of the match, but the rally came too late; Smith winning by 93.

Smith Beats Davis

At Blackpool Sidney Smith beat Joe Davis by 36 frames to 25. At the first afternoon session Davis made a break of 107, which is his 106th three-figure snooker break. He also made a break of 93.

Famous Golf Club May Close

Members of the North Foreland Golf Club, Broadstairs, have received notice that the club is to close down, on January 7. With Mr. A. J. Harmsworth, Mr. Oak-Rhind, the Secretary guaranteed a rent of £1,000 a year for five years to the Broadstairs Council. He has lost £1,000 in five years, and Mr. Harmsworth, £2,500. Since September 1, green fees have fallen by £220 as compared with last year. The future of North Foreland, one of Britain's principal holiday golf clubs, depends on negotiations proceeding this week-end. The lease ends on April 3, when it appears probable that the council will have either to find new tenants or run the club on municipal lines. Last month another well-known Kent club, Prince's, Sandwich, closed its clubhouse, admitting outstanding debts of more than £2,000.

No Confidence

A Meeting of the Boxers' Managers Association at the Devonshire Club, Hackney, has unanimously passed a vote of no confidence in the British Boxing Board of Control. The meeting was called to discuss the recent split between the Board and Mr. Sydney Hulls, promoter, and Mr. Jack Solomons, manager of Eric Boon, the British lightweight champion, who resigned their licences when called before the stewards to explain certain matters in connection with the Boon-Crowley light weight championship fight at Harringay. There had previously been dissension between Mr. Hulls and the Board over the inclusion of Crowley in a semi-officially promoted tournament for the Red Cross Fund, which the Board, under the direction of the Marquess of Queensberry, staged a few days before Mr. Hulls's championship contest. This was obviated by Crowley withdrawing from the Board's tournament.

John Bromwich, Australia's No. 1 lawn tennis player has added the Victorian singles titled to the Queensland and New South Wales, championships he won recently. Once again he fought out the final with A. K. Quist, last year's winner. Bromwich won 6-1, 4-6, 6-2, 6-3 after some of the best tennis seen in Malbourne since Donald Budge and Von Cramm toured there. Bromwich and Quist retained the men's doubles title by beating J. H. Crawford, and V. B. McGrath 6-3, 8-6, 6-2 in the final. Miss Nancy Wynne, beat Miss Thelma Coyne, 6-2, 6-2 in the final of the women's singles and McGrath and Miss Joan Hartigan beat H. C. Hopman and Mrs. Hopman 6-4, 6-2, in the mixed doubles final.

Tommy Farr Discharged

Tommy Farr, the British heavyweight boxer, has been discharged from the R.A.F., on medical grounds. He had been examined by specialists, whose decision brought about the order of release. Farr, who joined up on the day following the outbreak of war, is looking rather dejected remarked "Apart from the trouble which forced the specialists to recommend by discharge, I felt wonderfully fit, but I found my ambition to become an air-gunner was frustrated because of a defect of an eye and also ear trouble. I fancied the gunner's job, for it's adventure. I have done a lot of flying in America—from coast to coast, which is more than 3,000 miles each way—so I am used to it but the verdict of the medicos has altered my plans. My future seems obscure, but I have an idea I shall stock a farm and help in growing food. As many know, I am used to life on a farm. Meantime, however, I have something which I feel I must do. I shall apply for permission to take some boxers to France and give displays for the boys there.

Miss Marble, the Wimbledon and American lawn tennis champion, has been acclaimed the outstanding woman athlete of 1939, by the American sports experts. She received 54, of the 63 votes, which is the record winning margin ever attained by a winner in the nine years history of the Associated Press Annual poll. Miss Betty Jameson, American women's golf champion, was second and Miss Patty Berg, who won the golf title in 1938, third.

Army Footballers Lose to England

Final Score Four-Three; Results of Soccer Games In Regional League

London, Jan. 20.

England defeated the Army by four goals to three today in a football match held in aid of the Red Cross Fund, played at Selhurst Park. Results of Regional League matches were as follows:

South A

Millwall 5, Charlton 2
Tottenham 2, Clapton Orient 3
Watford 4, Southend 0
West Ham 3, Arsenal 0
Norwich City *v.* Crystal Palace postponed.

South B

Brighton 1, Fulham 1
Bournemouth 2, Aldershot 0
Chelsea 0, Queen's Park Rangers 0
Reading 3, Brentford 1
Southampton 2, Portsmouth 0

Western

Liverpool 1, Chester 1
Manchester United 4, Stoke 3
Port Vale *v.* Manchester City postponed.
Stockport *v.* Crewe postponed.
Tranmere 2, New Brighton 4
Wrexham 0, Everton 0

Midland

Leicester 1, Wolverhampton 2
Northampton 3, Birmingham 0
West Bromwich 7, Walsall 2
Coventry *v.* Luton postponed.

East Midland

Chesterfield 4, Mansfield 0
All other matches were postponed.

North Eastern

All matches were postponed.

South Western

Bristol Rovers 5, Swindon Town 2
Newport County *v.* Plymouth Argyle postponed.
Swansea Town *v.* Bristol City not played.
Torquay United 5, Cardiff City 0

North Western

Burnley 7, Southport 3
Bury 4, Bolton 1
Preston 3, Accrington 1
Rochdale 1, Blackburn 5
Carlisle *v.* Barrow postponed.
Oldham *v.* Blackpool postponed.

Scottish Western

Rangers 1, Motherwell 2
All other matches were postponed.

Scottish Eastern

All matches were postponed.—Reuter.

Canidrome Results

1—300 yd. flat.—1, Chihli Black Dragon; 2, Hei Jen Ya Kiae.
Also ran:—Wychwood Abbot, Send'm Along, Best Chihli, Short Stay.
5 lengths.—Time, 18.52.
Win, $9.70. Forecast (6-3) Div. $54.30.
Place, 1st $7.50; 2nd $12.10.

2—440 yd. flat.—1, Captain Cook; 2, Cute Viscount.
Also ran:—Fulover, Our Gift, Tip Top, Warrenfield.
Short head.—Time, 27.06.
Win, $28.80. Forecast (5-3) Div. $175.40.
Place, 1st $13.10; 2nd $25.80.
Double Event 1/2 (6-5) Div. $26.50.

3—500 yd. flat.—1, Wild Flower; 2, Dah Chong.
Also ran:—Wellfish, Hielan Lassie, Luss Shore, Vanity Fair.
1 length.—Time, 31.45.
Win, $21.70. Forecast (5-4) Div. $75.40.
Place, 1st $10.10; 2nd $9.30.
Double Event 2/3 (5-5) Div. $24.40.

4—500 yd. flat.—1, Chop Suey; 2, Maritta.
Also ran:—Maid of Morven, Betty, Outsider, Dopey.
4 lengths.—Time, 30.91.
Win, $35.20. Forecast (6-5) Div. $47.40.
Place, 1st $10.60; 2nd $7.40.
Double Event 3/4 (5-6) Div. $46.10.

5—500 yd. flat.—1, Lone Tess; 2, Mascot Major.
Also ran:—Assurance, Shenkoland II, Peony, Wild Charm.
4 lengths.—Time, 30.52.
Win, $18.00. Forecast (5-6) Div. $52.80.
Place, 1st $8.00; 2nd $13.80.
Double Event 4/5 (6-5) Div. $17.90.

6—500 yd. flat.—1, Brigand; 2, Rita Dale.
Also ran:—Fairy Bells, Simple Simon, Lady's Man, Sir Sewu.
Short head.—Time, 30.63.
Win, $10.10. Forecast (3-4) Div. $36.00.
Place, 1st $7.40; 2nd $10.50.
Double Event 5/6 (5-3) Div. $7.60.

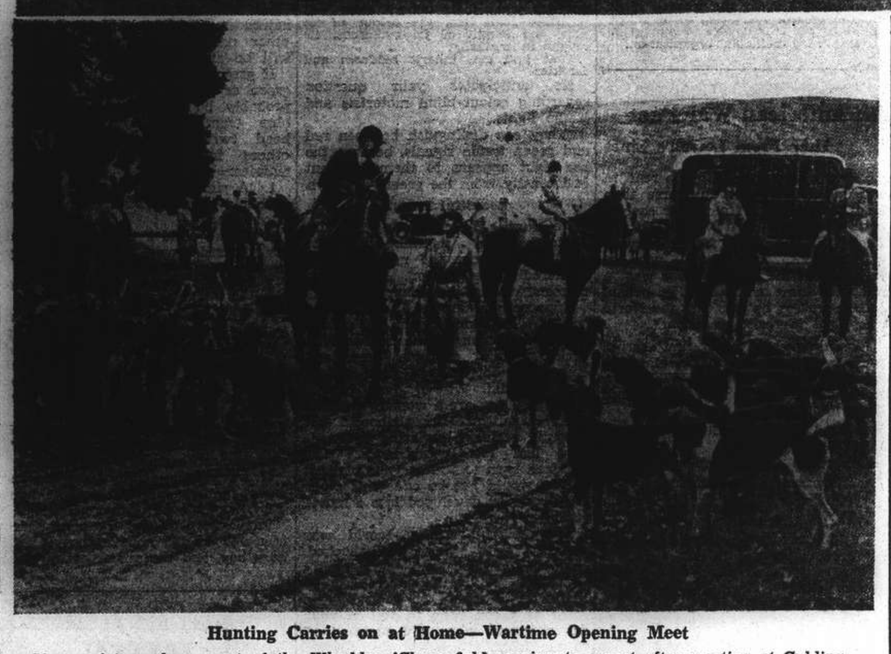
7—500 yd. flat.—1, Teiresias; 2, Spermin Lecitin.
Also ran:—Taigai Junior, Wild Jack, Star Boy, Blarney Stone.
2½ lengths.—Time, 30.73.
Win, $14.60. Forecast (5-6) Div. $26.10.
Place, 1st $8.00; 2nd $9.20.
Double Event 6/7 (3-5) Div. $16.30.

8—500 yd. flat.—1, Top Notcher; 2, Glencoe.
Also ran:—Merry Widow, Follow Me, Merry Me, Radio.
½ length.—Time, 30.22.
Win, $21.90. Forecast (3-4) Div $152.70.
Place, 1st $10.60; 2nd $14.70.
Double Event 7/8 (5-3) Div. $21.20.

9—500 yd. flat.—1, Lavondale; 2, Royal Navy.
Also ran:—Tinker, Monica Troy, Calchas, Opera Eve.
6 lengths.—Time, 29.93.
Win, $27.90. Forecast (2-6) Div. $85.70.
Place, 1st $10.30; 2nd $7.40.
Double Event 8/9 (3-2) Div. $44.80.

10—525 yd. flat.—1, Sanny Beaufort; 2, Woodstock Matt.
Also ran:—Shanghai Girl, Alton Classic, Erindale, Woodstock Ivan.
2½ lengths.—Time, 30.89.
Win, $9.10. Forecast (5-6) Div. $36.60.
Place, 1st $7.50; 2nd $5.70.
Double Event 9/10 (3-5) Div. $29.00.

11—650 yd. flat.—1, Careless Beauty; 2, Jackie's Lady.
Also ran:—Feeldale, Shanghai Mist, Olympia, Capelet.
1 length.—Time, 39.97.
Win, $10.40. Forecast (6-1) Div. $43.00.
Place, 1st $5.60; 2nd $11.20.
Double Event 10/11 (5-6) Div. $5.20.
Cash sweep:—1st Dog No. 1583; 2nd Dog No. 2; 3rd Dog No. 1564.
Objected:—48, 607, 619.



Hunting Carries on at Home—Wartime Opening Meet

Upper picture shows part of the Whaddon 'Chase field moving to covert after meeting at Cublington, near Aylesbury while the lower picture depicts a wet day for the Buccleuch at Haining Gate, Selkirk. The weather has been against hunting but has not been able spoil the sport.

Weather Cancels All Sunday Sports Here

Owing to the condition of the ground and the bitterly cold weather, local outdoor sports were cancelled yesterday. Rugby, soccer and hockey matches which were to have been played, were all called off. Even if the matches had been played, it is doubtful that more than a few hardy spectators would have been on the sidelines to enjoy the play owing to the icy winds blowing through Shanghai.

Seven former directors of Reading F. C. have received notice from a bank asking them jointly or severally to repay the £4,000 loan to the club for which they stood as guarantors. A similar notice was sent to Mr. William Lee, present chairman and managing director of Reading, who was on the board with the old directorate. The loan dates back to the 1930-31, season when Reading were relegated to Division III (South). On receiving notices calling in the £4,000 the seven ex-directors, who have not been officially connected with the club for eighteen months, held an emergency meeting to discuss the situation. They felt it a little tough to be called on in stressful times of war.

Marine Team Leading In Cage League

Hq. 2nd Have Lost Only One Game in Thirteen

In a field of fourteen basketball team now vying for honours in the Consolation League at the Navy Y.M.C.A., Hq., 2nd are well ahead of their nearest rivals with the fine record of twelve wins and one loss.

Apart from the many 4th Marine teams in the competition, the Italian Navy and the Philippine Company, S.V.C., are participating. The Italian Navy are in sixth place with five victories and six defeats on their record.

Following are the team standings.

	Won	Lost
Hq. 2nd	12	1
Hq. 4th	10	3
Marblehead	8	3
M.T. Co.	7	4
D Co.	8	4
Hq. 1st	7	5
Italian Navy	5	6
H Co.	6	6
Service	5	6
E Co.	5	7
F Co.	4	8
B Co.	3	8
A Co.	2	10
Philippine S.V.C.	1	12

Cycling 75,000 Miles

Several hundred cyclists turned out to cheer Tommy Godwin the world's annual mileage cyclist as he completed the last lap of his 75,065 miles journey with the traditional circuit of Hyde Park. Starting on January 1, 1939, Godwin, set out to beat the previous record of 62,657 miles set up in 1937, by the Australian rider Ossie Nicholson. He reached this total after 299 days riding, and so through November and December the ride because a matter of building up the margin by which he would set up the new record. With a total of 75,065 miles in the 365 days, Godwin thus adds 12,408 miles to Nicholson's figures. This amazing total which even a motorist armed with unlimited petrol coupons would find difficult to equal required a daily average of 205 miles. The new record in addition to be equivalent to cycling three times round the world, represents nearly 23,000,000 pedal revolutions!

21-Mile Run Here Won by Wong

Veteran Outstrides Large Field; Speed and Stamina Shown by Kwan

Yesterday's snow weather for cross-country running was not taken advantage of by as many runners as had been anticipated. Nevertheless, the fifty that did turn out had an enjoyable 7-mile practice run in preparation for the coming championship, which will be held on February 4.

Y. W. Kwan (Hongkew Cross-Country Club) again showed speed and stamina, and D. M. Chen was the only runner who kept up with him throughout the entire course. The two came in about 150 yards ahead of W. D. Chow.

The championship day will see about 150 runners, in teams of eight, at the starting line. The first six of each team to reach home will be counted for points, and keen competition is anticipated.

21-mile Practice Run

T. L. Wong, one of the leading cross-country runners in this part of the world, added another victory to his long list of achievements yesterday morning when he won the 21-mile practice marathon cross-country run, in the record time of one hour, 49 minutes and 14 seconds, C. K. Wong and S. T. Chow finished second and third respectively.

More than 85 athletes were entered for the competition, but only 46 competitors turned up at the starting point—the corner of Moulmein Road and Avenue Foch—at 7.20. Of these, only 38 finished the gruelling 21-mile course.

The Course

The course covered the following ground:—

Start and finish:—Moulmein Road and Avenue Foch, Bubbling Well Road, Gordon Road, Haiphong Road, Singapore Road, Kiaochow Road, Yuyuen Road, Keswick Road, Hungjao Road, Columbia Road, Great Western Road, Tifeng Road, Yuyuen Road, Keswick Road, Hungjao Road, Columbia Road, Great Western Road, Avenue Foch and Moulmein Road.

Young Blood Demanded By Phillies

All Players But Two on Trading List

Philadelphia, Jan. 20.

When the major league baseball moguls gather in Cincinnati for their annual winter meeting, every member of the Philadelphia Phillies except two will be on the trading block.

Except for pitchers Hugh Mulcahy and Kirby Higbe, the cellar-dwelling National Leaguers are ready to trade "Anything" for more hitting power.

Cash, however, will be no objective as it has so many times in the past.

Morrie Arnovich, who led the National League batters for the first half of the 1939 season, is among those on the trading list.

More Punch Wanted

"If we can get two or three good hitters in exchange for Arnovich or somebody else, we'll snatch them up," Gerry Nugent, president, declared. 'We need more punch if the Phillies are going to move up a notch or two next season."

Housecleaning

Evidence that a general house-cleaning is in order began with the sale of Spud Davis, veteran catcher, to Pittsburgh. Nugent and his manager, Doc Protho, are determined to build the Phillies on young blood. —United Press.

TEL. 70785
DOUMER
To-day Only! at 2.30 5, 7, and 9.15 p.m.
JEANETTE MacDONALD
RAMON NOVARRO in
"THE CAT AND THE FIDDLE"
To-morrow Only!
Olivia DeHAVILLAND—Brian AHERNE in
"THE GREAT GARRICK"
40 cts., 60 cts., and 85 cts. incl. Tax.

HAI-ALAI
TO-DAY at 7.30 p.m.

Events 1-8:	Events 9-16:
1. LACA	1. ENRIQUE
2. DONOSTI	2. PRUDENCIO
3. ECHANIZ	3. ACHA
4. CHITIVAR	4. OLASO
5. CUBANO	5. ALBERDI
6. FERNANDO	6. ANDRINUA

GRAND TELEPHONE 32223
NOW PLAYING at 2.30, 5.30 and 9 p.m.
IN TECHNICOLOR
DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S Production of
HOLLYWOOD CAVALCADE
THE ROMANCE OF HOLLYWOOD FROM BATHING BEAUTIES TO WORLD PREMIERES!
A GREAT HUMAN DRAMA OF TODAY!
And staged anew: Keystone Cops!... Custard-pie comedy! ...Mack Sennett bathing girls!... 1001 other thrilling yesterdays to rekindle your happiest memories!
starring ALICE FAYE · DON AMECHE
J. Edward BROMBERG · ALAN CURTIS
STUART ERWIN · JED PROUTY
BUSTER KEATON · DONALD MEEK
GEORGE GIVOT · EDDIE COLLINS
Directed by IRVING CUMMINGS
Associate Producer Harry Joe Brown
Screen Play by Ernest Pascal · Story by Hilary Lynn and Brown Holmes · Based upon an original idea by Lou Breslow
A 20th Century-Fox Picture

NANKING TELEPHONE 84133
NOW PLAYING at 2.30, 5.30 and 9 p.m.
SHE SNEERED AT THE WHITE MAN'S GUN!
One girl...alone in a world of savage men a million miles from civilization!
Paramount presents
"ISLAND OF LOST MEN"
with Anna May Wong, J. Carrol Naish, Anthony Quinn · Eric Blore
Directed by Kurt Neumann
BETTY BOOP—MUSICAL—SPORTLIGHT—PARAMOUNT NEWS

CATHAY TELEPHONE 73757
NOW PLAYING at 3, 5.30 and 9 p.m.
"My baby will grow up...without a mother's care!"
GERALDINE FITZGERALD
Thrilling discovery of "Dark Victory" and "Wuthering Heights"
A CHILD IS BORN
Presented by WARNER BROS.
with GLADYS GEORGE · JEFFREY LYNN · GALE PAGE
SPRING BYINGTON · Directed by Lloyd Bacon
KILLER... AND CHORUS GIRL
HOUSEWIFE... AND HEIRESS
Only life's greatest experience could bring these women together!
"Will my husband come back...when I have my baby?"
"It's my eighth. I hope it's a boy...this time!"
"Havin' a kid'll ruin my career...and my figure!"
Added Attractions:
"PORKY'S DUCK HUNT" (Cartoon)
"Mr. and Mrs. JESSIE CRAWFORD AT HOME"
80 cts., $1.20, $1.60 $1.00, $1.40, $1.80 $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.60

METROPOL TELEPHONE 93322
NOW PLAYING at 2.30, 5.30 and 9 p.m.
"TAKE YOUR EVIL HANDS FROM ME, YOU MONSTER..."
...The anguished cry of a woman caught within the evil web of a man monster... Will he succeed in making her another subject of his awful rule ... or will her women's love succeed in destroying him and all his cutthroat crew ...
Charles Laughton in JAMAICA INN
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Flair for Competitive Golf Lost Since War Began

Only Henry Cotton and Few Associates Help To Keep Game Going in England

SINCE war broke out many people have lost the flair for competitive golf, or, for that matter, golf of any description. Life has become too grim and earnest to spare time and thought for sporting activities. In many ways such an attitude is regrettable because golf can be the finest cure for nerves and depression. Once start to play and it is almost impossible to concentrate upon two things. The odds are that our minds will be applied to the business on hand with most restful after-effects. There is nothing like golf to restore one's sense of proportion says "The Field," There is also another side to the plea for continued playing. In peace time golf can safely be ranked as the largest sporting industry. In Great Britain alone there are close on two thousand recognized clubs with an average membership of five hundred. In addition artisans and players on public and municipal courses almost double this total. Expenditure by this army is colossal. To take but one item. A grand total of some 12,876,000 balls are made and sold every season by the various manufacturers. Placing the price at an average of 1/6 the sale of balls amounts to roughly £1,000,000.

On top of these come the hundred-and-one other items that form the average golfer's equipment. The manufacture of these calls for a host of workers, apart from the large section required for the upkeep of the courses. A great number employed in this huge industry are now almost idle, and if people continue to desert their courses, as is happening in many parts of the country, it will spell ruin to thousands.

Then there is the problem confronting the club professional. In spite of the fortunes spent on the game the lot of the average professional continues to be a disgrace. Too many people still are inclined to place false estimates of their earnings by referring to the financial successes of national champions.

Pros Not Overpaid

Statistics are most boring and often prove nothing, but in this case they are not misleading. There are just over a thousand professionals and about five hundred assistants on the books of P.G.A. The average wage of these men is £3 a week, and some are fortunate to make £2 a week. The professional's retaining fee alternates between £2 and £5 per week. The rest has to be accounted from lessons and profits from sales in the shop. Some clubs do not even pay a retaining fee. During the past few weeks I have visited clubs in different parts of the country and many of these professionals are in a sorry plight. If ever they need support from their members it is now, otherwise many faithful retainers will be lost to the game.

Golf, however, cannot be kept out of the news, and for this our thanks must go to Henry Cotton and several of his fellow-professionals who are engaged in magnificent national service. There is no need to enlarge on Cotton's individual contributions as they are already common knowledge. His success, however, caused me to recall a conversation I once had with J. H. Taylor. If it had not been for the shrewd ability of "J.H." to judge a golfer in the embryo stage the Red Cross might now be almost £3,000 lighter, and the game robbed of its leading personality.

Henry Cotton Tested

This G.O.M. of golf and five times Open Champion was instrumental in Cotton entering upon golf as a profession. On August 6, 1923, Taylor received a letter from Mr. George Cotton. This contained the request that Taylor might put his two sons, Henry and Leslie, through a test as both were anxious to follow golf as a career. But before a decision was reached he would value Taylor's candid opinion. A game was arranged, and the two boys shaped so well that Taylor replied to the effect not only did he consider the choice a happy one, but he was sure that, if properly trained, they would make good at the game. Seldom has a prophecy received such confirmation.

Tribute should be paid to the wonderful response made by the Royal Burgess Golfing Society during Cotton's recent visit. In the light of the demands made upon us by the Chancellor of the Exchequer it was a noble effort to raise close on £600. Another proud page has thus been added to this club's long and distinguished history. I found, however, that patriotic expressions are by no means new to this society. On turning up their records I discovered that in 1794 several members introduced bottles of port to drink to the memory of "Lord Rodney and the glorious 12th of April"!

280 Years

Their recent herculean effort is understandable after a visit has been made to Barnton. From such excellent company no less could be expected. Among them one finds such stalwarts as Willie Torrance, of Walker Cup fame; Secretary Stanley Graham, who excels at both golf and snooker; ex-Captains J. M. Scott and Sir William Sleigh; Sir William Thomson who was responsible for the romantic rise of the extensive S. M. T. Company; "Ginger" Wood, a popular medical member, John B. Peden and C. D. Stevenson; whilst the last time I was there the Society was justly proud of their remarkable quartet comprising John A. Smith, Andrew Smith, R. B. Blanche, and James Aitken, whose combined ages exceed 280 years!

Whilst on the topic of raising funds for the Red Cross, I heard last week of a club that is holding a monthly competition for this cause. A feature of their event is that scores in four ball matches will be eligible provided they are holed out. This is somewhat of a contrast to the traditional custom of players in a medal competition sallying forth in couples. The change may suit some, but for many it is bound to exercise a disturbing influence, particularly I should imagine in the quality of play. I always feel that the atmosphere of a four-ball match is slack, concentration is often difficult, whilst there is frequently a tendency to play quicker than one is wont. Still that is only one side of the argument. Hamilton M'Inally, the Scottish International, answered the other most effectively a few days ago when, as one of four players, he carded 70 in such a Red Cross competition.

Golfers Serving

It is almost impossible to avoid mentioning the war even in golf notes. Every day brings fresh news of players lining up for national service in one capacity or another. To mention but two. Jessie Anderson is now busy doing clerical work with the Perth company of the A.T.S. and looks very smart in her uniform. I also heard from Kathleen Garnham. She said that ambulance work now claims so much of her time that her clubs have lain untouched for weeks.

Many of the continental clubs have been affected by the war, but few more so than the Vittel Club in the Vosges. It is only a few months ago since I was a member of a party that spent a most enjoyable stay there. Seldom has a more happy company set out upon a golfing trip. It included Lord Analy, the well-known member of Princes' Committee and the Army Golfing Society; Baron Marochetti, who plays at the Berkshire club; three enthusiastic club golfers in Seymour Harding, who is tireless in his efforts to lure famous sportsmen to those delightful dinners of the Royal Institute of Health and Hygiene; James Fenton, the M.O. for Kensington; and Dr. Jack Hogan, full of Irish humour; four professionals in Padgham, Rees, King and Lacey, and lastly, that most popular London figure, Freddy Bengué.

Interesting Incident

Apart, however, from the fact that Vittel is now very much in the war zone, an incident occurred one afternoon which is of topical interest. A large gallery had collected at the first tee to watch the four professionals commence their exhibition match. Among this gathering was Admiral Darlan, the Commander-in-Chief of the French Navy. He was watching the proceedings closely when Baron Marochetti passed the remark. . . "I never realized you were a golfer, Admiral!" Back came the reply..... "I'm not. This is the first game I have ever seen. I'm only waiting for the polo to begin. It seems a sheer waste of time."

The condemnation appeared final. On the homeward half, however, it so happened that these two men found themselves again neighbours. Padgham played his shot, and the crowd surged forward towards the green. Marochetti expressed his surprise that the Admiral should still be watching. "I've changed my opinion," came the answer, "most interesting game. Can't understand how it is that I've never seen it before. I must arrange to have a course constructed at Brest." Unfortunately the outbreak of hostilities have temporarily quenched the Admiral's enthusiasm, but maybe after the war is over the French navy will become golf-minded!

International Rugby Match Arranged

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Jan. 21.

England will meet Wales in a rugby match in Wales on the second Saturday in March. The proceeds will go to the Red Cross. A return match in England is expected to be arranged some time later.—Reuter.

Heavy Entries for Bowling Contests

Twenty-four Teams Turn In Applications

Entries received to date by the Shanghai Bowling Congress indicate another highly successful season for ten pins competition. A total of 24 teams has enlisted and although the deadline for entries is today it is unlikely that there will be more teams.

Six teams will participate in the Men's "A" Division. The Columbia Country Club again enters two sides, the Acorns and Oaks, while one team will be drawn from each one of the following clubs: Foreign Y.M.C.A., Fourth Marines, Race Club and American Club.

A record entry list is seen in the "B" Division. Twelve teams have entered instead of ten last season. The Marines put up three sides, the Red, White and Blue. The Columbians have two, the Bears and Bulls, the Race Club also provide two, the Spares and Strikes, while the Swiss Club has one. The American Club and the Foreign Y.M.C.A. will raise three teams between themselves.

The Ladies League has already drawn five entries, but it is expected that the Columbians will add one more so as to make it an even six. The other entrants are Foreign Y.M.C.A. Women's Sports Section, American Club and Marine Ladies.

Begins January

The competition will get under way next Monday, January 22, with the start of the Ladies League first. The Men's League begins on Tuesday, January 30. The men's schedule will be run off on Tuesdays and Thursdays as usual at 9 p.m., but the ladies will bowl at two different periods on Mondays and Fridays as teams from the "Y" and American Club are unable to play at 2.30 p.m. They will compete at 6 p.m.

All the fixtures in the Men's and Ladies Leagues will finish on Thursday, February 29.

The Commercial League, which was first started last season, will commence at about the same time as the Shanghai Championships after the inter-club affairs.

Perfect Finish to a Drive

Henry Cotton finishes a drive in a recent tournament in England. He has been leading British professional golfers in an attempt to do some national service on the golf links during this wartime.

Tail-Wagger Chats

Ceremony at London Church

By PHILOKUON

Many of us must have been astonished to read recently of the blessing of dogs by a Roman Catholic priest outside a London church. To the best of my knowledge this is the first time that such a ceremony has been performed in this country, though it has been common enough elsewhere and is still continued to a lesser extent. The observance took place on St. Roch's Day, a saint's day that is unfamiliar to English people as a whole, though St. Roc, Rocco, or Roque is said to be the Patron Saint of dogs. This was news to me until the foundation of the Big Breeds Canine Society in 1932, when it was proposed to call it the San Rocco Society. After the matter had been considered the committee decided that it would be better to give the society a title that was more obvious.

That made me look up the work of St. Roch, however, and I discovered that he was born in France about the year 1295. Giving up the wealth of which he had much, he travelled into Italy, where he laboured among the poor. At one time the plague overtook a town in which he was living, and he nursed the sufferers until he fell with the dread disease himself. Then he suffered from the ingratitude that is not unknown, being turned out of the place and left to starve. The story runs that he would have died of hunger if a dog had not brought him food daily.

His charitable deeds are remembered in other lands, and I am not sorry that we should be reminded of them in a day that sees so much ill-feeling in the world. A. F. Tschiffey, whose book, "Southern Cross to Pole Star," was so much read a few years ago, relates how the day of St. Roque is commemorated in Bolivian villages. He was in one when he was awoke by the beating of drums, blowing of whistles and playing of flutes. He was informed that it was St. Roque's Day, and looking out he saw that most of the dogs in the streets were decorated with ribbons and coloured wool. The dogs were taken by the Indians into the church, where they were blessed by the priest.

I have not heard of this particular day being commemorated on the Continent, where it is St. Hubert who is remembered, on his day in France and Belgium; huntsmen, in full uniform, taking their hounds to church for a blessing. This is in November. A church was erected in honour of St. Hubert at Tervueren, near Brussels, as he died in the village in 721 A.D. This building having fallen into disrepair, the hunting horn of the Saint was removed to the parish church, where there is a statue of St. Hubert with the instrument at his feet. I am told that a Mass for the hunting season is always held in a church in Brussels. An old dame in that town informed a friend of mine that if he wanted his dogs blessed he should take them to Monsieur le Curé, who would do them well.

St. Hubert, more renowned for his hounds than his piety at one time, was a mighty hunter, but became a reformed character when he was met by a stag with a cross between its horns as he was hunting on a Good Friday.

Australian Wins P. I. Amateur Golf

Manila, Jan. 21.

Australia's H.L. Williams defeated Manila's J. McKinnon eight up and seven to go in the final of the Philippine amateur golf tourney here today. Williams, who was a high-ranking amateur in the recent Philippine Open, led half way seven up and dominated the play throughout.—United Press.

All Rugby Cancelled In England

London, Jan. 21.

All Rugby League and Rugby Union fixtures yesterday were cancelled.—Reuter.

"Flying Shuttles" Out in Front

Country Club Ladies Hold Handsome Lead; Badminton Standings to Date

After three weeks of play, the various teams in the Badminton League have gradually found their level in the standings of the three divisions. Up to the present, all leaders in their respective sections have gained handsome leads over the rest of the field. Though league competition is still in its early stages, it is doubtful whether any of those clubs in the top positions will be dislodged as they have all shown outstanding strength.

The most astonishing performance was put up in the Men's Doubles Division by the "Flying Shuttles," when they dropped only two games out of 27. Their record is all the more creditable when it is noted that they triumphed by overwhelming scores of 8-1 over the C.S.F. "A" and the Union Church, two of the most powerful teams in the division.

The C.S.F. seniors occupy second place at present, seven games behind, but as the league progresses, it is expected that the Union Church players, now third, will give them a good fight for the runner-up position.

Country Club Way Ahead

Another excellent analysis was registered in the Ladies' Doubles Division when the Country Club first-stringers left the other competitors trailing far behind with an enviable result of 26 victories out of 27 starts. In second place are the French Club seniors, who have aggregated 15 games, but they have played in only two engagements so far.

At the other end, the C.S.F. "B" have scored only one game in 18, but they are expected to rise.

In the Mixed Doubles Division, the Union Church players seemed to have gained a firm grip on the leadership as they have earned 17 games out of 18. The Country Club "A" rest in second place with 15 victories to their credit. Though only two games behind the Union Church, it must be considered that the Country Club seniors have played nine more games.

The present standings in the three divisions are as follows:—

Men's Doubles

	P.	W.	L.
Flying Shuttles	27	25	2
C.S.F. "A"	27	18	9
Union Church	27	14	13
C.S.F. "B"	27	8	19
Country Club	18	4	14
Sokols	18	3	15

Ladies' Doubles

	P.	W.	L.
Country Club "A"	27	26	1
C.S.F. "A"	18	15	3
Union Church	18	9	9
Country Club "B"	27	3	24
C.S.F. "B"	18	1	17

Mixed Doubles

	P.	W.	L.
Union Church	18	17	1
Country Club "A"	27	15	12
C.S.F.	18	12	6
Country Club "B"	27	8	18
Sokols	18	1	17

Unexpected Result in P.I. Tennis

Little Ampon Takes Title; Champion Sanchez Beaten

Manila, Jan. 21.

Felicismo Ampon, Davis Cupper, won the Metropolitan tennis title here today when he defeated Sam Ang 6-1, 6-3, 8-6.

Ang, who is of Singalese blood but is a Filipino citizen, scored the biggest upset of the tourney when he defeated the national champion, Amado Sanchez, who is also a Davis Cupper, in the quarter finals.—United Press.

Mr. Thomas Dewey Backs Isolationist View

U.S. Must Mind Her Own Business, Seek Peace

New York, Jan. 21.

The United States must mind her own business but search also for an opportunity to help effect a peace, Mr. Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney and possible Republican candidate for the Presidential elections this year, said yesterday.

In his first discussion of foreign affairs as a Presidential candidate, Mr. Dewey assailed President Roosevelt's administration, asserting that American citizens are "entitled to remain free from abuse by those temporarily in power."—United Press.

Russia Strongly Denounced

New York, Jan. 21.

A violent attack against Soviet Russia was made in speech here today by Mr. John Dewey, aspirant to the Republican candidacy in this year's presidential elections.

Mr. Dewey energetically denounced the recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States. He expressed full approval of the foreign policy of the Roosevelt government, especially its determination to keep the country out of war.

"I am convinced that the present policy will continue to be approved by the administration now in power and by any administration which might follow it," he said.

However, he added, the American people could not maintain an impassive attitude towards the war in Europe. "For the countries in Europe and for ourselves we must await a favourable moment when we could, without involving ourselves, offer our good offices in order to bring about peace," he declared.—Havas.

OBITUARY

Sir Francis Elliot

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Jan. 20.

Sir Francis Ellict, formerly British Minister at Athens, died today at Oxford, at the age of 88. Before his retirement in 1919, he was employed in the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office.—Reuter.

Inhabitants of Australia

The female Kolala carries the baby on the back of its neck. In this picture, taken on a Kolala farm in Adelaide, the mother is asleep but the young one regards sleep as a waste of time.

Japanese Detain Mr. J. R. Young

Police Take I.N.S. Manager For Questioning

Tokyo, Jan. 21.

Japanese police seized Mr. James R. Young, International News Correspondent, at his Imperial Hotel apartment today and took him to headquarters for questioning. The reason for the Japanese action was not revealed.

Mr. Young informed the American Embassy of his predicament and a member of the Embassy staff accompanied him and the policemen to headquarters. The chief of police informed the Embassy official that the examination might not be completed today.

Mr. Young, who returned to Tokyo last month after a visit to Chungking, spent some weeks in Shanghai where he is well known in journalistic circles.—United Press.

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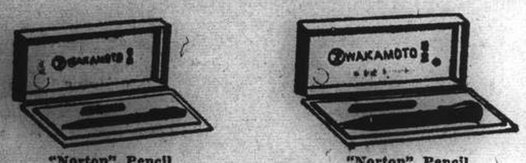

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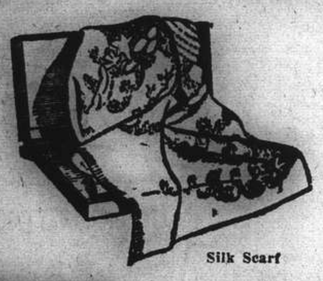

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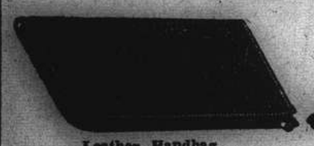

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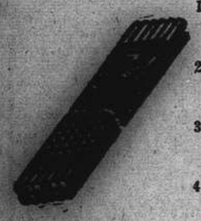

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IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

THREE BROADCASTS

If it can be said that in some of its phases the war is hanging fire,—and that is perhaps inevitable for some time to come,—there can be little doubt as to the activity of the spokesmen for the various warring countries over the air. For example, Lord Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich Minister for Propaganda, broadcast over the week end. It has to be confessed that, with the exception of the latter, who, *mirabile dictu*, appears for once to have told the truth, the speeches contained nothing new, and yet, collectively and individually, each of them is vested with some degree of importance. Lord Halifax made a point, which has all along been noticed by most observers, that it is easier for dictators to go to war, but that the democracies have the advantage when it comes to prosecuting one. With the first portion of that statement there must be the completest agreement. The comparative ease with which Herr Hitler threw his country into war, for the purpose of satisfying his and his accomplices' insatiable ambitions is the best proof of it, for, fully realizing what would be the consequences of doing so, he ordered the invasion of Poland, and thus brought about the entry of Great Britain and France into the struggle. A great deal has been made of the fact that the Allies following this invasion made formal declarations of war, and, because of that, German spokesmen seek to evade responsibility for the tragedy which is toward in Europe. Germany has declared no war, from which it seems to follow in the intricate workings of the Nazi mind that it is not, therefore, at war, but is merely the victim of aggression. The picture of the personified Reich, with his hands dripping with the blood of Czechoslovakia and Poland,—countries which even now are undergoing the worst forms of brutal suppression,—endeavouring to persuade the world at large of his innocence can only arouse Homeric laughter amongst those pagan gods which some of the Nazi leaders claim to favour.

Lord Halifax emphasizes that the Reich had only one chance of winning the war, namely, by conducting a quick one. It has failed to do so, not because of any lack of desire on the part of Herr Hitler, but because of the realization by his military advisers of the danger which would be run in doing so. Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland were easy meat. Great Britain and France present entirely different problems. It is contrary to the traditional policy of Great Britain to allow any one Power to gain predominance in Europe. It is that predominance of which Germany is in search, and, in accordance with historical precept, Great Britain has to check it, for no salvation of the British Empire is to be found by bartering the liberties of other nations. The manner in which smaller neutrals are being victimized by Germany is fully demonstrated by the attacks which are being made upon their undefended shipping. They are now the chief sufferers from the unrestricted submarine and mine warfare, which the Reich has initiated, and Mr. Winston Churchill has made a very sound point when he concludes that the lot of the small neutrals, lamentable as it already is, would be infinitely worse if at any time the Allies were to tire of the war, and make a shameful peace. Nothing he says would remain for them but that their shipping and their possessions would be divided proportionally between the Nazis and the Bolsheviks. On the other hand the failure of the submarine menace against the convoy system has been so clearly demonstrated that the odds are 500 to 1 against a British-convoyed vessel coming to harm. If it is true in the theatrical world that only box-office receipts tell, so must it be in war that only results can give an accurate impression of how the war is proceeding. So far as the naval campaign is concerned the Allies have undoubtedly demonstrated their command of the situation. It is well known that Mr. Churchill possesses that great fighting quality of optimism in no small proportion, but it is on this occasion fully justified by all that has happened.

The third broadcast was that of Dr. Goebbels. It is typical of the man and the Nazi mind. When sound argument is not available resort to abuse is indicated, and the English are pictured as ferocious wolves wearing the skins of lambs. The British wore large quantities of sheepskins when they helped to defeat Germany, and her allies over two decades ago, so perhaps the simile is not wholly inappropriate, but again governed by the fact that in that war too Germany was the aggressor. Unfortunately not a great deal of what Dr. Goebbels said is to hand, but what is clearly shown is that with one exception in the available account, the address was the usual tirade of vilification and lying. Thus he lies when he says "The British want to force us to a new Treaty of Versailles. They have already lined up with the Emperors and Kings they wish to restore." That of course is untrue. The last thing the Allies wish is another Versailles. In that would be found only the embryos of more trouble in the future. They do desire, however, that the peace of Europe shall not be continually menaced by men who deliberately planned for war, and commenced it directly they thought the times propitious. If any proof were wanted for that, it is to be found in the one truthful passage in the abbreviated report of his speech: "We have organized and prepared for this war to the last detail." There at last is the truthful admission of what the Allies realized when it was almost too late. The Reich organized, and prepared this war to the last detail, and they would not have done this, had they not determined in the long run to resort to hostilities. Ultimate war, it is now revealed, was the sole motive which actuated the Nazis from the moment they came to power. By their machinations they have got it, and the Reich now finds itself enwrapped in such toils that only the violation of the integrity of more small neutral nations offers them even the remotest chance of that victory for which they have planned, and schemed these last seven years. It may be that in making this admission Dr. Goebbels was carried away with the exuberance of his own verbosity, but the fact remains that the admission has been made, and that Dr. Goebbels for once has told the truth.

B.R.A. Endowment

On the occasion of the farewell dinner to Sir Herbert Phillips, given by the British Chamber of Commerce, the China Association and the British Residents' Association, Mr. H. E. Arnhold, one of the speakers, announced the gift by himself and his brother of $25,000 for the purpose of commencing an endowment fund for the B.R.A. Since then an appeal has been issued to British firms asking that the scheme shall be supported. While it may seem a strange time to ask for support for such a proposal, in view of the other and pressing demands which are being made upon Britons in China, it is impossible to refrain from giving the proposal the warmest support. As Mr. H. E. Arnhold said in his speech, sooner of later the war in China will be over, and an economic blizzard will probably strike Shanghai, making it difficult to raise funds which will be necessary for the purpose of maintaining the London organization which may become so necessary when the questions regarding the part Britons in the Far East are to play in the reorganization of China come again to be more freely discussed than, owing to other preoccupations at home, they are at present. The manner in which British interests have been represented in London during past years has been wholly satisfactory, and history shows that many and varied questions have been brought to the attention of the Government and Parliament in a manner which has secured greater consideration of them than was before the case. It is essential that the British case in China should be continually before British legislators, and for that purpose the most imperative requisite is the accumulation of sufficient funds to permit of this being done. During the last war a similar movement was set afoot for an endowment fund in connection with the British Chamber of Commerce, and the suggestion that a similar thing should be done for the B.R.A. has about it very considerable merit. Of this Britons who will be asked to subscribe may rest assured; irrespective of how these hostilities in China are brought to a conclusion, the settlement of present outstanding questions, and the solution of other problems which must inevitably arise will become matters of supreme importance, if British trade, and interests in this country are to be adequately protected. The effective representation which has already been established in London will need to be continued to make sure that the voice of Britons in China shall be properly heard in Parliament and Whitehall, and self-interest demands that preparations should be made now against the time when such activities have to be resumed. The present seems a strange time for putting forward such an appeal, but whereas some have been hit by what has happened during the past two-and-a-half years others have done well. It is suggested that all who can should freely support this proposed endowment fund as the best means of ensuring the continuance of the good work which has been done, and the proper protection of those British interests in China which have been built up during almost a century of honourable and laborious industry. It must be remembered that those who stand the best chance of receiving assistance are those who are prepared to help themselves, and the sooner Britons in China are put in a position best to defend their own interests the more reason is there to believe that they will receive necessary protection in full measure.

Senator Borah

It does not much matter how much difference there may have been with his political opinions during his lifetime, the fact still remains that the death of so honest and direct a statesman as Senator William Borah is a great loss to the people of the United States. The Idaho Senator was a man of very definite views strongly held and capably expressed, and there is not the slightest doubt that he exercised a profound influence upon the political thought of his country. A thoroughgoing isolationist, and an outspoken opponent of the League of Nations, he probably more than anybody else, contributed to its ultimate failure by making sure that the United States should have no part in it. Possibly had such men as Senator Borah not succeeded in their campaign against that international institution it would have had a very different history than it has now. That is something which cannot be remedied. There will undoubtedly be millions who are in opposition to all the Senator Borah stood for, but there will be none to deny the sincerity of the man, his ability and the valuable services he rendered his country by the policies he pursued. The soul of honesty and honour, Senator Borah knew nothing of compromise with evil; he pursued his ideal of what might be called by some a rather narrow Americanism with a fidelity of purpose which made him the influence he was in the councils of the United States. His death will be undoubtedly a great loss to the nation of which he was so brilliant a citizen, and one which it will not be easy to replace.

A COUNTRY DIARY

Weihaiwei, Jan. 6.—A few days ago, just as the shades of night were falling with that rapidity to which we are accustomed in these northern climes—I found I was short of one small dog which had gone off to hunt a hare on her own: so I safely housed the other two and went in search of the missing huntress. Her tracks led me into a disused Park (once the pride of a Chinese Commissioner) and there I came upon a sight which gave me a new view of the local Magpie population. I have always said there was only a few, although they have been increasing lately, so my surprise may be judged when I found at least one hundred of them roosting and chattering together in two neighbouring trees: they seemed fidgety, and many kept changing from tree to tree as if they were not sure of their neighbours, but just as it got dark (and I had found the missing dog) I returned to the trees and found them all quietly settled for the night. Since then I have watched these birds in the evenings and find they have a habit which is not noticeable in Shanghai. During the day the younger, unpaired, birds who are not yet busy with nest building, scour the countryside in small noisy bands of six to eight: then, about an hour before darkness comes, the little bands gather together in one large flock and indulge in aerial exercises at any chosen point near a clump of trees: there is much sham fighting in the air, following which small parties begin to choose roosting trees: after much chattering argument, which increases as darkness falls, the trees chosen by the majority are finally adopted by all. In the morning when light comes the process is reversed and the small bands once more go out in search of food. I can only think this change of habit has come about owing to the shortage of suitable roosting trees and the lack of warm roofs: but most of all I am struck by the large number of birds in this small area.

IN PARENTHESIS

Finish

IN Memphis, Probate Judge Sam Bates made public two wills: (1) "To my chauffeur I leave my cars as he has almost ruined them and I want him to have the satisfaction of finishing the job"; (2) "I want six of my creditors for pallbearers—they have carried me for so long they might as well finish the job."

* * *

Order

DRIVING home from a football game, a girl and her young man stopped off at one of Westchester's nicest roadhouses to warm up. She ordered tea and cinnamon toast, but what she got, after a long spell of waiting, was a thickish toasted sandwich containing, of all things, a slab of cold salmon. "Here, what's this?" she cried. "The lady's seemon on tust," said the waiter.

* * *

Precaution

Two mathematicians, Professors N. J. Lennes and H. S. Merrill of the University of Montana, recently compiled a five-place logarithm table, which was published by Messrs. Harper & Brothers. The copyright provision on the flyleaf includes this warning: "All rights in this book are reserved. It may not be used for dramatic, motion or talking-picture purposes without written authorization." Nothing said about any resemblance of the characters to any persons living or dead being purely coincidental; Harper's is chancing that.

* * *

Idyll

A MATRON had an adventure recently in Central Park. She had gone there provided with a bag of nuts, to feed the squirrels, and had attracted a sizable group of them. They were all busy snatching at the nuts and eating them when suddenly their enthusiasm was mysteriously dampened by the arrival of another squirrel, quite a big one. He fixed the assembled squirrels with a feverish red eye, and they all backed away nervously, leaving the nuts on the ground. He proceeded to eat the ones that had already been cracked, while the benevolent lady looked on, considerably bewildered. Just then two urchins passed by, and one exclaimed, in an awed voice, "My God, look at that lady feeding that rat!"—"New Yorker."

* * *

Comrade Stalin Writes to Corporal Hitler

Although as yet we have not met—
I write this most sincerely, Adolf—
Our souls are twin and thus akin,
I feel I love you dearly, Adolf.
Your bold technique, inspired, unique
Commands my admiration, Adolf
You will not mind if soon you find,
I give an imitation, Adolf.

Those British who believed in you,
Were lulled into a stupor, Adolf
They could not think that any gink
Could lie so like a trooper, Adolf
Diplomacy was up a tree
Before your well-timed bluster, Adolf:
Claims great and small, you got them all
You clever filibuster, Adolf.

Beneath your yoke, your docile folk
Hang on each word you utter, Adolf
And cheer instead of wanting bread
And welcome guns for butter, Adolf:
Both you and I, if not a lie
We know this for boloney, Adolf
Our kingdom come is gangsterdom,
Our hero, Al Capone, Adolf.

Upon the screen I've often seen
Your mien, so modest, lowly, Adolf
No wonder there are men who swear
That you are almost holy, Adolf;
The face I see appeals to me,
A Leader or a Caesar, Adolf
Despite that blur, the tuft for fur
You wear below your beezer, Adolf.

In Moscow here we had last year
A Franco-British Mission, Adolf
Which would have paid for Russia's aid
To threaten your position, Adolf:
With Molotoff to head them off
And soothe their constant clamour, Adolf
We had in fact arranged our Pact
'Twixt Swastika and Hammer, Adolf.

This pantomime went on some time
Till you were up and doing, Adolf;
The Pact advised, they realized
They might as well cease wooing, Adolf.
I didn't half begin to laugh
To think what this would cost 'em, Adolf
They found anon as time went on
How far we'd double-crossed 'em, Adolf.

For when patrols of haughty Poles
Attacked your troops defending, Adolf
You did not wait upon debate
But marched and caught 'em bending, Adolf:
The swift campaign went right as rain,
It truly was a beauty, Adolf
And we were there to take our share,
Half Poland was our booty, Adolf.

The Poles subdued, my gratitude
Was patent to your forces, Adolf
And at your beck and call by heck,
Were Russia's vast resources, Adolf;
But first I thought I really ought
To do my over-running, Adolf
And, for their sins to teach the Finns
That might meant more than cunning, Adolf.

With yells and whoops my gallant troops
To find the foe departed, Adolf
The Finns effete, were easy meat
To men as lion-hearted, Adolf
So I was told but I was sold,
My Commissars are barmy, Adolf
For each attack the Finns rolled back
And then destroyed my Army, Adolf.

So what to do? I turn to you
And ask for your assistance, Adolf
Your gen'rals know how with a foe
You smite him from a distance, Adolf;
How dodge a shell or bomb as well
And suchlike simple trifles, Adolf
And teach parades to throw grenades
And men to use their rifles, Adolf.

They tell me now that any how
The reason is emerging, Adolf
Because last year they rather fear
I overdid the purging, Adolf:
But never mind, that's all behind
And I am now your brother, Adolf
Our friendship still remains until
We've double-crossed each other, Adolf.

THE WEATHER

Temperature near Holy Trinity Cathedral Shanghai 24 hours ending 7 p.m.:—

Yesterday	Min.	33.0	Max.	36.0
Same date, 1939	Min.	38.0	Max.	50.5

Rainfall .44 snow melted.

Temperature at Siccawei:—

Yesterday	Min.	32.2	Max.	36.7
Same date, 1939	Min.	35.8	Max.	52.5

Siccawei's Report

State on the morning of the 20th:—Siberian anticyclone over China, spreading over Japan. Fine and cold weather in the north: snow and strong north-easterly winds over our regions.

State on the morning of the 21st:—Overcast and cold weather with snow and fresh north-north-easterly wind. High and steady pressure.

Probabilities, 4.30 p.m. yesterday:—Fine and cold weather with strong winter monsoon around Shantung. Overcast and cold to cloudy with sleet or rain but improving and strong monsoon over our Coasts and the Eastern Sea.—Siccawei Observatory.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Ref. Maternity Ward

Anonymous ..... $19 Mrs. E. O. Polisina.. $20
R. J. R. Elias 100

I. C. Milk

Jebloner and Strehlen ..... $50 (correction for Fiaker) Mrs. John A. Ely .. $20
Leo. Berger, Moritz Zuckerman, Nathan Gruenberg .. 150
H. H. C. per C. E. S. 20 Zehma Bernstein .. 5
N.N., Dank fuer 1 Jahr Shanghai .. 10 Solitaire Works 10

Rickshaw Mission

A. Brondal ..... $50 Mrs. John A. Ely ... $30

IN MEMORY OF MR. R. F. PICOZZI

Rickshaw Mission

L. J. Coulcher $10

Allies Check German Menace at Sea

Mr. Churchill Says Half U-Boats Sunk, Building Schedules Far Behind Expectations; Finns Show Red Weakness; Nazi Disintegration Discerned

London, Jan. 21.

THE First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Winston Churchill, broadcasting over the B.B.C. last night on "the state of the war," said it seemed pretty certain that half of the U-boats with which Germany began the war were sunk and that their new building programme had fallen far behind what the Allies had expected.

"So far, small neutral States are bearing the brunt of German malice and cruelty. Neutral ships are sunk without law or mercy not only by the blind and wanton mine, but by the coldly considered and deliberately aimed torpedo," he declared. "It is only in British and French convoys that safety is to be found. There, it is 500 to one against being sunk." He said that at the Admiralty as at the French Ministry of Marine, "things are not going so badly after all. Indeed, they have never gone so well in any naval war."

The Allies had no need to ask for respite. "Every week, our commerce grows. Every month, our organization is perfected, or at least, reinforced. We feel ourselves more confident day by day in our ability to police the seas and oceans and keep open and active the salt water highways by which we live and along which we shall draw means of victory."

Referring to U-boats, Mr. Churchill said: "Our faithful and assiduous detector smells them out in the depths of the sea, and with the helpful aid of the Air Force, I do not doubt we shall break their strength and their purpose.

"The magnetic mine and all other mines with which the narrow waters are strewn do not present us with any problem which we deem unsolvable."

Remarkable Results Gained

He added: "We must always be expecting some new bad thing from Germany, but I will venture to say that it is with growing confidence that we await further developments or variants in their attack."

After five months of war, all the Germans could do against the Allies on sea had been checked. The U-boat campaign was for the time being, "utterly broken;" the mining menace was in good control, British shipping virtually had not diminished and all the oceans of the world were free from surface raiders.

It was true, he continued, that the German pocket-battleship Deutschland had escaped the clutches of British cruisers by the "skin of her life," but the Graf Spee was "stuck up in the harbour of Montevideo as a grisly monument and a measure of the fate in store for any Nazi warship which dabbled in piracy on broad waters."

Mr. Churchill prefaced his remark, given earlier, about things going well for the Allies with the remark that he was quite sure that many losses and misfortunes lay ahead of the Allies on sea.

"We look forward, as months pass, to the establishing of such a degree of safe sailings as will enable commerce of all nations, whose ships accept our guidance, not only to live, but to thrive. This part, at least, of the Nazi attack on freedom is not going to bar the path of justice or retribution."

Finns Expose Red Weakness

Paying tribute to the "magnificent" service Finland has rendered mankind, Mr. Churchill said: "They exposed for all the world to see the military incapacity of the Red Army and Air Force. Many illusions about Soviet Russia have been dispelled in these fierce weeks of fighting in the Arctic Circle. Everyone can see how Communism rots the soul of a nation and makes it abject and hungry in peace and proves it base and abominable in war."

He said he could not tell what fate Finland's might be, but no more mournful spectacle could be presented than that this splendid northern race should at last be worn down and reduced to servitude worse than death by the dull brutish force of overwhelming numbers. If the light of freedom which still burned so brightly in the frozen north should finally be quenched, it might well herald a return to the dark ages, when every vestige of human progress during 2,000 years would be engulfed.

Mr. Churchill asked what would happen if all small neutral nations concerned were spontaneously to do their duty in accordance with the covenant of the League of Nations and stand together with the British and French Empires against aggression and wrong.

He said at present their plight was lamentable, but it would become much worse. All of them hoped that the storm would pass before their turn came to be devoured; but the storm would not pass; it would rage and rear even more loudly and widely and spread to south and north. There was no chance of a speedy end except through united action.

Disintegration of Nazis

"When we look behind the brazen fronts of Nazidom, as we have various means of doing, we see many remarkable signs of psychological and physical disintegration. We see shortages of raw materials which already begin to hamper both the quality and the volume of their war industry.

(Continued on page 8, col., 4)

Nazi Raid Foiled West of Vosges

French Patrol Goes Deep Into Saar Region in Bold Night Attack; Few Losses

Paris, Jan. 21.

There was nothing to report from the front last night, this morning's official General Staff communique announced.

It is learned that in the early hours of yesterday morning, the Germans made a somewhat important attack west of the Vosges mountains, which was preceded by heavy artillery preparation and accompanied by steady firing of heavy guns. The Germans were repulsed with difficulty by the French troops who used both automatic arms and artillery units. Retreating hurriedly, some of the German soldiers lost their way. They were found later several miles from the scene of action and captured.

Aerial activity was somewhat reduced yesterday owing to unfavourable atmospheric conditions. However, a German plane succeeded in flying over western France while two French planes flew over the south of Germany.—Havas.

Daring French Night Raid

Paris, Jan. 21.

Despite sub-zero weather on the Western Front yesterday, violent Allied patrol and aerial activity was reported.

French patrols staged a daring night raid deep into German territory in the Saar region and fought German patrols miles behind the Nazi front and practically at the Siegfried Line, it was claimed. German patrols attempted to surround the French troops who fought a desperate, slow retreat and reached safety after suffering only a few losses, the French reports claim.

British observation planes flew over northern Germany yesterday while German planes concentrated on northern France, chiefly round the Belgian border, it was reported. The German planes were evidently photographing recent fortifications on the border to ascertain if the Allies had shifted troops to the Belgian frontier, reports stated.

The French War Office announced that it had received confirmation of the presence of German troops in the Russian-occupied portions of Poland.—United Press.

Germans on Air Progress

Amsterdam, Jan. 21.

Aeronautical experts in Germany now assert that no country at present has planes adapted to modern warfare, foreign sources in Berlin reported today.

Herr Orlovius, German aeronautical expert and press chief of the Air Ministry, recently stated that the Reich was closely watching experiments in the United States with giant bombing planes. It is believed in Germany that this type of machine must be used as present bombers cannot make long distance flights without protection.

It is rumoured in Berlin that secret weapons will be used by Germany when opportune. The "Telegraaf" says the Germans themselves are rather sceptical as to the value of such arms. "They believe Hitler will prefer present perfected weapons when he decides to launch a general offensive."—Havas.

H.M.S. Grenville Sunk In North Sea

London, Jan. 21.

The Admiralty announced today that the destroyer, H.M.S. Grenville, 1,485 tons, was sunk yesterday by a mine or torpedo in the North Sea. Eight men are known to have been killed while 73 are missing. Of the 118 officers and men landed, several are seriously wounded. The Grenville is a flotilla leader of the Gypsy class and was launched in 1935. She was commanded by Captain G. E. Creasy.—Reuter.

British Tanker Sinks Off English Coast

Caroni River Explodes Just Outside South-East Port

London, Jan. 21.

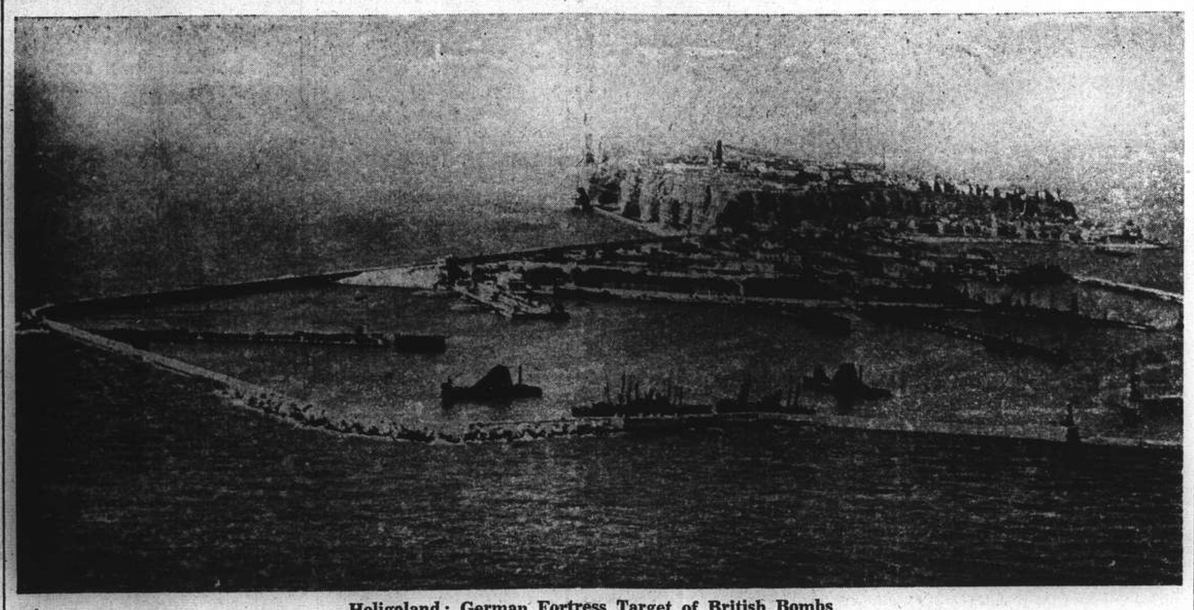
The British tanker Caroni River, displacing 7,807 tons, sank off the south-east coast of England today following an explosion which occurred just as the ship had left port to engage in exercises on the high seas.

The force of the explosion threw most of the crew in the air, and twenty men were injured.

The crew of the Swedish vessel Pajala which was sunk without warning by German submarine off the coast of Scotland two days ago, were landed at a Scottish port today. The crew consisted of 35 men, seventeen Swedes, seventeen Norwegians and one Dane.—Havas.

Copenhagen, Jan. 21.

The "National Tidende" says most of the crew of the Danish tanker Denmark, which sank on January 17 following an explosion, are inclined to believe their ship was torpedoed.—Reuter.



Heligoland: German Fortress Target of British Bombs

Here is an exclusive aerial view of Heligoland, the German fortified base off the German coast in the North Sea. This is one of the objectives of British air raids. The general features of this base, which has accommodation for the largest vessels Germany possesses, are clearly defined in this picture.

Abo Suffers Cruel Aerial Bombing

Fires Ravage Finland's Second Port; Homeless People Freeze in Cold

Abo, Jan. 21.

Finnish firemen are struggling to quell blazes started by high explosive and incendiary bombs rained on the city yesterday in the worst air raid experienced by Abo, Finland's second largest port.

By constantly attacking this and other ports, the Russian command seems to be trying to cut off Finland's sea communications with the outside world.

Eleven warplanes raided Abo yesterday and dropped bombs from about 16,000 feet. One raider was shot down. Many houses were destroyed by fires started during the attack. Distracted, homeless people are roaming the streets in 48 degrees of frost. A maternity home was badly damaged. Several sisters, carrying newly-born babies escaped miraculously by climbing up a covered staircase.

For the last five weeks the people of Abo have been forced to reverse their mode of life. Now they work by night, and spend their days under shelter.

About 60,000 of the city's 80,000 normal population remain, many of them homeless, as 800 buildings have been made uninhabitable by bombs. Nearly 1,200 volunteers have joined the fire brigades, and are working day and night almost without rest.—Reuter.

About 3,000 Bombs Dropped

Helsinki, Jan. 21.

Approximately 3,000 bombs were dropped on Finland by Soviet planes yesterday in the worst aerial bombardments suffered by the Finns since the outbreak of hostilities with Soviet Russia. Between 200 and 300 buildings were destroyed, but loss of life was comparatively small, only three persons being killed and 35 wounded.

The Soviet planes concentrated their attacks on Tampare, Abo, Pori, Ramma, Larti, Kuvola, and several other smaller localities. The main hospital in Abo was hit when 57 Russian planes raided the port.

Seven Soviet machines in all were brought down by the Finns during the day.

This morning, the Russian planes resumed their activities, and an air raid warning was sounded in a Helsinki suburb.—Havas.

Land Attacks Repulsed

Helsinki, Jan. 21.

Russian land and air forces intensified their attacks on Finland yesterday but with little success, according to official information last night. Red troops attacked Finnish positions at Taipale four times yesterday, but were repulsed and driven back. About 40 Russians were killed, it was said. The Russians launched several unsuccessful attacks on Finnish positions north-east of Lake Ladoga. Fighting in some places continued late into the evening.

Finnish fighters and anti-aircraft batteries on Friday shot down seven Russian bombers and it was believed that another three Russian bombers had probably been destroyed.

The frequency of air alarms yesterday indicated that Russian planes had carried out the most intensive bombing raids of the war. Reports of damage were not available last night.

Cornered Reds Fight Desperately

Russian troops near Maerkaejaervi were frantically resisting Finnish forces in an attempt to avoid the fate of the 44th and 163rd Red divisions, while the Finns pressed their advantage with a three-sided attack. The 44th and 163rd Divisions were almost completely wiped out when the Finnish forces surrounded them recently.

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

Japanese Lift Rubber Restrictions To Provide Children With Boots

Inhabitants of Snowy Prefectures To Get Rubber Footware For Protection In Winter Months

Tokyo, Jan. 21.

Despite the severe restrictions on the use of rubber, a vital wartime commodity, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has agreed to permit the manufacture of 1,000,000 pairs of rubber boots for children in the near future, so as to enable school children in the country to attend their lessons and farm tasks in the snow, at the same time keeping their feet warm and dry, it is learned here.

Delivery of the first 300,000 pairs of boots will begin shortly it is stated, while the remaining 700,000 pairs should be ready for distribution before the end of February, according to the manufacturing permit issued to the League of Japan Rubber Industries, which has been entrusted with the fulfilment of this manufacturing programme.

Distribution and sale of these boots, it is further pointed out, will be restricted to the six prefectures of North Japan where it is cold and snowy most of the winter.

The Ministry lifted existing restrictions for the manufacture of rubber boots which have been in force since July 1938, in view of the flood of petitions originating from prefectural offices in the cold regions of the country.

Children in many parts of the country have been obliged to wade through deep snow equipped only with wooden clogs, the result being that many came down with bad colds and frozen feet.—Havas.

Britain Upholds Right to Search U.S. Mails

Organized Contraband Traffic from America with Reich Noted; Great War Precedent Cited in Note

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Jan. 21.

THE reply of His Majesty's Government to the United States Note of December 27 on the subject of examination by British consorship authorities of certain United States mail has been communicated to the United States Charge d'Affaires in London. The reply states that substantial agreement exists between the British and American Governments regarding rights of censorship of terminal mails, and that the only point of difference seems to lie in the interpretation of the usage of the convention regarding correspondence in ships diverted into British ports.

The British Government's view on this point is that the immunity conferred by Article I of The Hague convention which, any way, does not cover postal parcels, is enjoyed only by genuine postal correspondence, and that a belligerent has, therefore, the right to examine mail bags to assure himself of the genuineness of their contents.

His Majesty's Government regard that this view is established by a precedent of the last war, when none of the belligerents accepted the view that The Hague convention absolutely prohibited the censorship of mail bags, and the right of search was regarded as including full examination of mails.

The United States Government, in 1916, admitted in principle this right.

Methods of Conveying Contraband

The reply points out that letter, as well as parcel post, can be used to convey contraband such a money orders, cheques, securities, etc., and that even though addressed to neutral countries, their ultimate destination may be Germany.

The Aide Memoire of November 23, communicated to the United States Government, gave clear evidence of the existence of organized traffic in contraband between German sympathisers in the United States and Germany through the mail.

A German language newspaper, published in the United States, handed to the United States Government at the same time, showed that an organization for the promotion of this traffic existed in the United States.

Use may also be made of mails for the transmission of military intelligence to the enemy, prevention of which is established by right of belligerency.

The reply concludes with an assurance by the British Government that examination of neutral mail will be carried out with as little inconvenience as possible to foreign countries, and with the greatest expedition.

His Majesty's Government would be happy to examine any specific complaints from the United States Government regarding delays resulting from the examination of mail in as accommodating and friendly a spirit as possible.

Nazis Sink Mail Ships

The British Note points out that the German naval authorities had destroyed, without previous warning, the vessels Yorkshire, Dunbar Castle, Simon Boliver and Terukuni Maru, all of which were known to be carrying mails to or from neutral countries, with as little regard for the safety of neutral correspondence as for the lives of inoffensive passengers and crew.

Yet the British Government is not aware that any protest regarding this destruction of postal correspondence has been made to Germany.

The Note contrasts this "reckless and indiscriminate destruction of neutral property" with the examination conducted by the British Government, which does not involve innocent mail being either confiscated or destroyed.—Reuter.

U.S. May Send New Note

Washington, Jan. 21.

The State Department is reported to be still studying the British Note replying to the American protests regarding the examination of American mail. It is stated that a further communication to London on the question is being considered. State Department officials made no comment when the British Note was published here.—Reuter.

U.S. Attitude Unchanged

Washington, Jan. 21.

The British reply was made public hare yesterday. The State Department yesterday indicated there is no change in the American attitude toward interference with United States mails as a result of Britain's reply. It was understood that the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, regards the British action as a clear violation of the Hague convention. The British flatly rejected Mr. Hull's interpretation of the Hague Convention and said plainly that they would continue examining mail.—United Press.

More Help Offered To Finland

U.S. Industrialists Promise $1,000,000; Germans Volunteer

New York, Jan. 21.

Mr. Herbert Hoover, chairman of the Finnish Relief Committee, announced today that American industrialists had pledged to raise another $1,000,000 for Finnish relief work. This is in addition to a similar sum alreay raised.—Reuter.

Uruguay Plans Food Credits

Montevideo, Jan. 21.

To comply with the undertaking to help Finland, given by Uruguay to the League of Nations, the Government will shortly present a bill, for the approval of Parliament, granting Finland credits to purchase goods in Uruguay.

A collection organized by newspapers here will make it possible to send some 10,000 tins of meat to Finland.—Reuter.

Italy to Continue Aid

London, Jan. 21.

It is learned from a reliable source that the Italian Government has decided to continue granting assistance to Finland despite the transport difficulties caused by Germany's refusal to allow war material destined to Finland to pass through the Reich. Deliveries will be now made by sea instead of by land.

An Italian steamer left one of Italy's ports on January 20 loaded with war material of all kinds and loose parts which can be fitted to planes within a short time. It is also learned that an important number of Italian planes which left Italy for Finland on December 12 have finally reached that country after a series of adventures.—Havas.

More Germans Volunteer

Amsterdam, Jan. 21.

Following the example set a few days ago by Herr Otto von Zwell, German Commercial Attache to Finland and correspondent of the official D.N.B. news agency, who gave up these two positions to join the Finnish army and fight the Russians. Herr Klingenberg, member of the German Olympic Committee in Helsinki, left his post to fight for Finland today. He is in command of anti-aircraft battery in Helsinki.

Herr Klingenberg was formerly a representative of the German Olympic Committee both in the United States and in Japan.

He declared he could not bear the attitude of the German Government in international relations, and was disgusted at the Russians who made the German Technical School in Helsinki one of their first targets in air bombings. Herr Klingenberg has under his orders another German member of the Olympic Committee.

The anti-aircraft battery under Herr Klingenberg's directions has already brought down eight Soviet planes over Helsinki.—Havas.

Exploit of Swedish Airman

Stockholf, Jan. 21.

The remarkable exploit of a Swedish airman in Finland was described over the official radio station here last night.

The airman, Hr. Sundsten, whose plane had been damaged by Soviet bullets, lost control of the machine which dived towards the ground in a dizzy spiral but he righted the plane when only 150 feet above the ground and made a normal landing. He then found he was behind the Russian lines. For three days and three nights he walked through swamps and forests to reach Finland, using skiis. He finally reached Finnish soil but had suffered from the icy cold.

The Swedish radio also announced a collision between two planes belonging to the Swedish Volunteer Corps in Finland, in which three airmen lost their lives.—Havas.

Catholic Converts Increase in Japan

Rome, Jan. 21.

No less than 8,160 persons were converted to Catholicism in Japan during the years 1938 and 1939, statistics published by the missionary agency Fides revealed today. This brings the total number of Catholics in Japan to 283,500.—Havas.

Central China Has First Snow Fall

Cold Wave Sweeps Over U.S.; France Shivers; Central Europe Freezes

Chungking, Jan. 21.

The season's first fall of snow is reported from many parts of Central China, including Loyang in the province of Honan, Ichang and other cities centrally situated in the province of Hupeh.

Fighting is going on in snow storms, however, particularly in the area north-east of Suihsien, while an artillery duel is in progress across the Han river in the vicinity of Shayang, it is reported from Chinese sources. Severe fighting is stated to be going on along the highway between the sea coast and Nanning. Large Japanese forces are making efforts to clear the highway of Chinese mobile units, the report concludes.—Reuter.

Snow Cloaks Nanking

Nanking, Jan. 21.

Cloaked in an eight-inch blanket of snow, Nanking today presented an unusual appearance.

The Purple Mountain, where the mausolenm of Dr. Sun Yat-sen is situated, loomed silvery in the distance, while the snow lent new dignity to the severe lines of the granite cenotaph to Japanese war dead outside the Chunghwa Gate.

Japanese soldiers, off duty, spent their Sunday reminiscing of childhood days at home as they built snowmen in plazas and other places within the city.

The snow, which began falling yesterday morning, continued today. Old residents said it was the heaviest fall in seven or eight years.—Domei.

Cold Wave Sweeps U.S.

Washington, Jan. 21.

The nation counted at least 72 dead on Saturday night as the most intense cold wave of recent years swept across the United States.

Sub-zero temperatures and the consequent handicap to fire fighters during the last two days accounted for the unprecedented toll from violence, fatalities, and motor car accidents. Slayings and suicides were not included in the death toll.

Winter sent frigid winds whistling over the south yesterday, but growers had prepared for the cold spell and tender citrus and other crops were believed to have escaped serious damage.—United Press.

New York Coal Supply Assured

New York, Jan. 21.

The strike of coal-truck drivers ended here today after having paralysed coal distribution in the city for the past three days. The drivers and truck-owners reached a compromise after two days of negotiations in which Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia intervened energetically to demand a settlement as quickly as possible owing to the intense cold prevailing in New York.—Havas.

Severe Winter in France

Paris, Jan. 21.

With the whole of France experiencing the most severe winter since 1917, Paris shivered today in a temperature of four degrees Fahrenheit below zero. Ice-floes could be seen on the Seine. The Enghien Lake near Paris was completely frozen and skaters could be seen in droves, some preferring the Swiss Pond at Versailles Park.

In eastern France, the thermometer fell as much as to eleven degrees Fahrenheit below zero. Reports from all over Europe confirm that the cold wave is continuing unabated. Many trains have been blocked by snow in Central Europe.—Havas.

Wang Ching-wei Arrives in Tsingtao for Conference

Chinese Leaders to Discuss Plans for Creating New Central Government

Tsingtao, Jan. 21.

MR. Wang Ching-wei arrived here today, whilst Mr. Wang Keh-ming and Mr. Liang Hung-chih are expected within the next two days, it is learned by Reuter. The conference between the three "big heads" in China in connection with the establishment of a new central regime is expected on January 23 and will last about one week. Mr. Wang Ching-wei is strictly incognito and his whereabouts remain a secret. Most severe military precautions are being taken, and all peasants entering Tsingtao are searched.

While official quarters deny knowledge of Mr. Wang Ching-wei's presence, the Chinese press carried the first mention of the forthcoming conference this morning in the form of a brief announcement of a meeting being held "towards the end of January" at which the problems of the new central government of China and the fate of the special administrative areas, and also Mongolia, will be discussed.—Reuter.

Peiping Delegates Arrive

Tsingtao, Jan. 21.

Representatives of the Provisional Government in Peiping arrived here today by plane to attend the conference of the "big three" Chinese political leaders scheduled to open on Tuesday.

The conference, which will be attended by Mr. Wang Ching-wei, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the orthodox Kuomintang, Mr. Wang Keh-min, chief executive of the Reformed Government, and Mr. Liang Hung-chih, chairman of the Executive Yuan of the Reformed Government in Nanking, will discuss problems related to the proposed establishment of a new central Government of China merging the northern and central China regimes.

The Peiping delegates are: Mr. Wang, Mr. Wang I-tang, Minister of the Interior, Mr. Chu Shen, Minister of Justice, and Gen. Chi Hsieh-yuan, Minister of Public Security. Lieut.-Gen. Seiichi Kita, director of the North China liaison office of the Asia Development Board, accompanied the party, which was met at the aerodrome by Capt. Yaichiro Shibata, chief of the Tsingtao branch office of the Board, and others.—Domei.

Alleged Agreement

Hongkong, Jan. 21.

Terms of an agreement, alleged to have been signed in Shanghai on December 30, between Mr. Wang Ching-wei and the Japanese, are revealed today in a joint letter to the Chinese newspaper "Ta Kung Pao" here, written by Mr. Kao Tsung-wu, former director of the Chinese Asiatic Affairs Bureau, and Mr. Tao Hsi-sheng, one time member of the Central Political Council.

These ex-followers of Mr. Wang Ching-wei were last week reported to have left Shanghai after a split with Wang over the proposed formation of a Central Government. Astounded by the exorbitant nature of the demands made by the Japanese in the agreement, Kao and Tao obtained photographic copies of the pact, the letter reveals. On account of the seriousness of the situation, they travelled to Hongkong, carrying copies of the documents, one of which has already been submitted to the National Government at Chungking.

The letter says the terms of the agreement are even made exorbitant than the Twenty-One Demands, virtually reducing China to a dependency of Japan.

The agreement, it is stated, includes provision for:

China's recognition of Manchoukuo.

General co-operation between Japan, China and Manchoukuo.

Economic collaboration;

A common front against Communism;

Designation of North China and Mongolia as "special zone" for defence and economic development;

Japan's economic predominance in the lower Yangtze Valley and paramount position in certain designated islands along the south China coast, including Amoy and Hainan.

Other highlights in the agreement are said to include the right of Japan to station troops at strategic points in North China and Mongolia, in the Yangtze Valley and designated islands in South China.

Japan reserves the right, the agreement continues, to claim and supervise railways, airlines, postal and telegraphic services, also important harbours and water routes in areas garrisoned by Japanese troops. In these areas, Chinese forces should be reduced to a minimum.

The agreement is stated to further provide that the proposed new Central Government, after inauguration, shall indemnify all losses sustained by the Japanese nation in China since the beginning of the war.

Provision shall be made, it continues, for agreements to be signed between Japan, China and Manchoukuo regarding the development of the resources of customs' and trade revenues, aviation communications,

(Continued on page 8, col., 6)

"N.C.D.N."—A New Year of Progress

1939 Circulation Figures Show Increase and Stress Unchallenged Leadership

Presenting the audited circulation figures of the "North-China Daily News," for 1939, another year of consistent progress and unchallenged leadership among English-language newspapers in Shanghai and the Far East is recorded.

The total average daily circulation for the year as audited by Messrs Thomson & Co., chartered accountants, is as follows:

	COPIES
JANUARY-MARCH	10,345
APRIL-JUNE	10.646
JULY-SEPTEMBER	10,691
OCTOBER-DECEMBER	10,753

These figures are exclusive of frees and vouchers.

In view of many unsubstantiated claims and dubious assertions made by others to catch the eye of the reader and advertiser but not to impress, some observations on the "North-China Daily News" are not out of place. These figures are verifiable at the office of the publishers and represent the paid circulation of the newspaper, but the "North-China Daily News" occupies such an unusual position in Far Eastern journalism that the total readership is far greater than the published figures indicate. As the newspaper circulates widely and each copy is ready by more than one person, computed on a conservative standard, it is probable that the readership is at least 50,000. Therefore, behind this solid nucleus of paid circulation, which relies on no adventitious aids or bookkeeping artifices for its compilation but only on public favour, is this larger potential circulation far transcending a mere statement of figures.

Direct Into The Homes

The "North-China Daily News" uses no glaring three-inch headlines, which often travesty the news of the day, to sell it. It sells on its merits as a newspaper, honestly and intelligently produced, telling the story of the day's events in Shanghai, China and the world, with objectivity and impartiality, serving alike the reader and the advertiser in the service it provides. When it is said that the "North-China Daily News" is Shanghai's paper this statement is a fact. No other newspaper has the entree to Shanghai's homes and offices which this newspaper possesses. The geographic distribution shows that 91 per cent., of the circulation is in Shanghai and nine per cent. in the outports and foreign countries. Further analysis reveals a more impressive fact. Eighty per cent. of the circulation in Shanghai consists of paid subscriptions, not casual and extremely variable street or book store sales, which means that more than 8,000 copies are delivered daily direct into Shanghai homes and offices.

While the "North-China Daily News" so dominantly covers the Shanghai field, with its sister publication the "North-China Herald," one of the most outstanding journals in the world through its role as historical recorder of Far Eastern affairs, it has an international reputation and readership which few other papers in the world possess. Glancing at the list of subscribers is like running through the pages of an atlas. From Shanghai to Washington, from Tokyo to London, from Lisbon to Buenos Aires, these two journals find their way into foreign chancelleries, libraries, business houses, newspaper offices and into the homes of hundreds of ex-Shanghailanders who are scattered in retirement all over the world.

International Scope

The "North-China Daily News" has subscribers in Portugal, Latvia, Russia, Italy, Panama, the United States, Great Britain, Indo-China, Java, Australia, India, Japan and Tahiti.

The "North-China Herald" enjoys an even wider international repute. In distant Kashgar, among the Central Asian mountains on the roof of the world, there is a reader. Down in pleasant, verdant New Zealand there are readers. Kenya Colony and Kabul, capital of Afghanistan, are in the list. Upper Tooting and Transvaal, Belgium and Burma, the Channel Islands and Chile are in this distinguished company reading the "Herald" as soon as it arrives by whatever communications are available, Norway and Natal, Siam and Simla, practically every country in Europe—including Germany—are to be found among subscribers and so are North Borneo and New Guinea, Perak and Peru, with many others suggesting the extensive geographic range of Kipling's soldier "and fifty-five more all endin' in 'pore'."

Italy Resolved Not to Tolerate Red Expansion in Balkans

Signor Gayda Declares Fascists Ready for Action; Demarche from Rome to Berlin on Issue Reported

London, Jan. 21.

"It is learned on excellent authority that during the last day or so, the Italian Government has approached the German Government asking what the attitude of Berlin would be to possible Russian expansion in the Balkans," states a diplomatic correspondent of the "Sunday Times."

Italy, according to this source of information, made it clear to Germany that such Russian penetration could not be tolerated and Italy would have to reserve full liberty for action in the event of any definite Russian movements.

The activities of Communists in south-east Europe have been reaffirmed, it is reported, and Signor Virginio Gayda, who is credited with being Signor Mussolini's mouthpiece, writing in the "Sunday Dispatch" declares "if Communism should attempt an advance towards zones of vital interest to Europe and Italy, Fascism will know how to reply."—Reuter.

London, Jan 21.

Dealing with the present war in his article in the "Sunday Dispatch," Signor Gayda stressed that the Allies would be wrong to underestimate the power of resistance of the Germans, for the Reich has accumulated large reserves of gold and raw materials indispensable to the continuation of the war. The war threatens to ruin Germany but will also exhaust the demoncracies, he added, and the net result will be the weakening of Europe in general.

Although Italy has no aggressive intentions against Soviet Russia, she cannot permit an expansion of Bolshevism to other parts of Europe, he said.

With the Versailles Treaty having increased instead of diminished the disparity in the resources of European nations, Italy needs a fertile soil on which her population can develop. The Italian people merely wish to be able to do constructive work in a peaceful Europe.—Havas.

Sir John Reith Stands For Parliament

Information Minister Becomes National Liberal Candidate

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Jan. 21.

Sir John Reith, Minister of Information, has been unanimously adopted the National Liberal Parliamentary candidate for Southampton.

He is without a seat in the House of Commons and it was stated at the time of his appointment as Minister that one would be found for him.

In the last election at Southampton, the National Liberal Party candidate, Sir Charles Barry, drew the second largest number of votes, the Conservative Party representative, Mr. W. Craven-Ellis, being elected.—Reuter.

Movement for Embargo Against Japan Growing in U.S.

Senator Pittman's Bill Likely to Receive Congress Action; Japanese Attitude Defiant

Washington, Jan. 21.

CONGRESSIONAL sentiment is growing for the enactment of an embargo on the shipment of war materials to Japan, despite a "barrage of Japanese propaganda", Senator Key Pittman, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations, Committee said in an interview yesterday. The enactment of an embargo is probable unless the Administration announces its disapproval, he declared. Three embargo bills are at present pending before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and four are awaiting for action by the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

However, Senator Pittman's own measure is considered the most likely to receive Congressional attention. It imposes an embargo on scrap iron, gasoline, and allied products to Japan, if the President should find that American rights are being discriminated against in China.

Senator Pittman said that America's established rights in the Far East go far beyong commercial privileges. Besides the right to navigate the Yangtze, he said, "we want the abolition of new port regulations forbidding our ships to land and the right to use our own currency if we desire."

Senator Pittman said that the Japanese acquiescence would mean the abandonment of Japan's new order in China. Assertions that the termination of the trade treaty would mean the disruption of trade relations with Japan are "Japanese propaganda", Senator Pittman said. Expiration of the treaty, is merely a measure to protect American interests in the Orient.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, yesterday denied having any knowledge of an alleged secret treaty between Japan and Britain which several newspapers reported recently.

Mr. Hull also told the press that he did not know whether Mr. Joseph C. Grew, American Ambassador to Tokyo, would soon confer with officials of the Japanese Foreign Office regarding the United States-Japan trade treaty expiration.

The Secretary of State pointed out that the American-Japanese talks in Tokyo have been intermittent and Washington has not always been notified in advance regarding the conversations.—United Press.

No "Negotations"

Washington, Jan. 21.

As the date—January 26—for the proposed abrogation of the United States' trade treaty with Japan draws near, there is much speculation about the position of the conversations between the two countries.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, was cryptic when questioned yesterday. He said he did not know the date when the conversations between the American Ambassador, Mr. Joseph C. Grew, and the Tokyo Foreign Office would be resumed. He added: "Of course they may not be."

His choice of the word "conversations" was held to confirm the belief that nothing which can be termed negotiations have yet taken place in Tokyo and that Mr. Grew's talks have been rather general than specific. It is equally certain that nothing in the nature of negotiations have occurred in Washington.—Reuter.

Will Not Yield to Pressure

Tokyo, Jan. 21.

Summarizing the attitude of the Japanese press toward trade pact negotiations between America and Japan, the semi-official English language newspaper "Japan Times" today declared: "We will not yield to pressure....the Japanese people will long remember America's attempts to coerce us in our hour of difficulty."

"The Yangtze River is not yet open to traffic and perhaps in opening it to America Japan is yielding to a bad bargain....these remarks are the gist of comments often given with forceful language in the Japanese press in Tokyo and Osaka", the "Japan Times" explained.

"The attitude of Japan's domestic newspapers," the journal pointed out, "is especially important at this juncture. The Government learns from their comment what the people, especially those in charge of Japanese commerce, are thinking.

"Japanese editorial comment discloses that Japan desires the continuation of normal trade treaty relations by some temporary measure during the arrangement of a permanent vehicle.

"Japan, the newspapers believe, has gone as far as her practical measures will allow and her dignity will warrant to reach an economic accord with America. "This attitude has been met with an attempt to force the adjustment of outstanding Japanese-American questions according to Washington's policy alone.

"At this point Japan's newspapers have returned to intimations of resentment against what they believe is unfair treatment and they rest on the determination not to yield.

"Practical suggestions for adjustment of relations are lacking in the press excepting a hint from Osaka of better terms for the reopening of the commerce in China's rivers. Evidently the intention is to leave it up to the new Government to initiate a new plan which will get somewhere without sacrificing the people's rights, without closing the door to friendship with America and without hurting the trade of all nations."—United Press.

Embargo May Meet Retaliation

Tokyo, Jan. 21.

"If an anti-Japanese embargo materializes as has been demanded by a section of American public opinion since the start of the China incident, this country will not allow international rules to stand in the way of retaliatory action," declares Mr. Kosaku Tamura, noted commentator on diplomatic affairs, in an article on Japanese-American trade relations published in the "Chugai Shogyo," mouthpiece of the leading banking and trade interests.

Mr. Tamura pointed out that Japan may act as did Signor Benito Mussolini, who did not allow international law to stand in the way of retaliation against a possible British embargo on the shipment of oil to Italy at the time of the Abyssinian campaign. On the other hand, Mr. Tamura points out that it is beyond his comprehension why various issues regarding the damage to American property in China have not been settled yet.

Japanese-American relations, the commentator adds, have a close bearing on Sino-Japanese relations. The more Japanese in China mount, he adds, the worse Japanese-American relations become while as soon as Japan makes concessions to China, these same relations improve.

Mr. Tamura is therefore of the opinion that there is one course open to Japan in meeting the American policy in the Far East, namely, to publish details of the decision reached by the Cabinet on January 8, regarding the Japanese Government's intentions in disposing of the China Incident. Such a publication, the commentator concludes, would clearly show that Japan's desires with regard to China are reasonable.—Havas.

New Government Criticized

Tokyo, Jan. 21.

The Jikyo Kudoshikai, outspoken group of Japanese politicians whose membership includes members in the Japanese Diet, held a convention yesterday which resulted in the publication of a resolution charging that the new Cabinet of Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai "has failed to meet the expectations of the nation."

This political organization was the body which succeeded in inducing 276 out of 448 members of the Lower House of the Diet to sign anti-administration resolutions prior to the downfall of the Cabinet of General Nobuyuki Abe.

"This organization fails to understand the movements of senior statesmen rseponsible for the recommendation of Admiral Yonai as new Premier," the resolution asserted.

"We intend to maintain a severely critical attitude from the reformists viewpoint toward the new Cadinet, which has been organized on the basis of the maintenance of the status quo, especially since the grave emergency confronting Japan cannot be overcome without carrying out drastic renovations in the internal structure of the government," the resolution concluded.—United Press.

Abo Suffers Cruel Aerial Bombing

(Continued from page 7)

The head of the Russian column was 120 miles from the main base on the Murmansk railroad. The Russians realize that the severing of their lines of communications and supply would be disastrous. The Finns believe they have the advantage, because they have the use of a railroad and three highways from the south, and are thus able to feed troops and supplies to the front to relieve men worn out with a week of fighting in temperatures from 40 to 68 degrees below zero.

Heavy fighting was continuing north-east of Lake Ladoga, where the Finns crumpled repeated Russian attacks designed to flank the Mannerheim Line.

It was officially announced that Russian planes dropped over 10,000 bombs from 27 planes on Friday. The Russians also machine-gunned Finns from the air, it was said. It was officially reported that 446 houses were destroyed or damaged during the raids on Friday.—United Press.

Swedes Down Six Red Planes

Stockholm, Jan. 21.

Swedish volunteer fliers destroyed at least six Soviet planes since January 11, according to a communique issued by their headquarters.—Reuter.

Soviet Communique

Moscow, Jan. 21.

There was nothing new to report from the front yesterday, the official communique released by the Leningrad General Staff announced this morning.

Soviet planes successfully bombed several localities in Finland. Fifteen Finnish planes were brought down during aerial fights, the communique concluded.—Havas.

Russians Leave Dead in Retreat

Stockholm, Jan. 21.

Leaving their dead and their wounded to die of exposure, Soviet troops in the Salla sector of Finland are beating a hasty retreat, speedily pursued by the Finns, it is reported by correspondents in Finland for Swedish newspapers. The Soviet troops operating in the Salla region must have suffered terribly from the cold. Although these Russian troops are well equipped, the Ukrainian soldiers defending the Soviet lines near Markajaervi are practically sacrificed. The Russian defence system is a real labyrinth from which it is harder for the defenders to come out than for the attackers to enter. The main body of the Soviet troops is waiting far behind.

Finnish reports say the Ukrainians are machine-gunned by the Russian troops when they retreat, which is why they are trying desperately to hold their own against the Finns.

Swedish newspaper correspondents report that at night Soviet aviators drop luminous bombs which light up the surrounding area when they explode, and then when they see their objectives, the pilots drop bombs sometimes as heavy as 500 kilograms, these bombs causing terrific damage.—Havas.

Hungarian Railway Traffic Curtailed

Budapest, Jan. 21.

Transport difficulties due to the freezing up of the Danube has made Hungarian railways an important link for Germany's traffic with the Balkans. Owing to the difficulties in the coal supply, the Minister of Commerce has issued an order stating that from Tuesday January 23, considerable restrictions will be imposed on railway traffic until March 10.—Reuter.

Some of Britain's Coastal Defence Guns

Britain's coastal defences are an important part of the defence scheme and here are two big guns, in the North of England, with the crews constantly alert.

Germany Denies Occupation Of Galician Oil Fields

Moscow Also Denies Nazi Troops Entered in Soviet Area of Poland; Technical Arrangement Credited

Paris, Jan. 21.

THE Berlin correspondent of the newspaper "Basler Nachrichten" reports that authoritative German circles denied that Soviet Russia is to cede certain oil-fields in Soviet-occupied Poland south-east of Germany, to the Reich in the near future. These circles, the correspondent adds, stated that such reports are incorrect but that it was true that Germany had agreed to provide technical facilities to enable the Soviet authorities to increase the production of petrol in these districts. In return, Soviet Russia undertook to increase production considerably.

It is believed here that these denials and confirmations sustain the belief that an accord has already been reached or is about to be signed between Soviet Russia and the Reich, regarding this matter, whereby the exploitation of petrol resources in Soviet-occupied Poland by Germany or on behalf of Germany would begin in the near future.

The newspaper "National Zeitung" in Basle, in commenting on these reports, is of the opinion that Soviet Russia will cede the Galician petrol fields to Germany in return for the Reich's aid to Russia against Finland. This would go to show, the newspaper adds, how successful Finland has been in warding off Soviet aggression, it being recalled that when Soviet troops occupied Galicia during the Polish campaign, this conquest was hailed as a triumph in Moscow. If the Soviet leaders found it necessary today to cede these same territories to Germany, the newspaper continues this would indicate a weakening of Russia towards her Berlin partner. This step, the newspaper concludes, must also indicate to Germany that she cannot rely on Soviet aid to any great extent because the petrol resources in Galicia are but a fraction of the actual need Germany has for this essential commodity.—Havas.

Rumanian Information

Bucharest, Jan. 21.

Four divisions of German motorized troops, numbering about 50 000 men, entered the Russian-occupied areas in Polish Galicia yesterday, it was reported here. The German troops were believed to be carrying out a new Russo-German agreement which gives the Nazis access to Polish oil fields. German officials here, however, denied that Reich troops had entered the Russian oil field areas.—United Press.

Russia Denies Nazi Entry

Moscow, Jan. 21.

Authoritative circles here yesterday denied reports that German troops had entered Russian occupied areas in Poland and branded the reports "absurd inventions."—United Press.

Rome Keenly Interested

Rome, Jan. 21.

The meeting between the Yugoslav and Rumanian Foreign Ministers shares prominence in the press today with reports of German and Soviet troop movements in Eastern Europe. Long despatches from Budapest and Bucharest speak of the alarm there over the reported German concentrations at Galicia and Soviet concentrations on the Rumanian frontier.—Reuter.

Armed Robbers Have Busy Day

Winter Inspires "Skinning" Of Pedestrians

Armed robbers were very active yesterday afternoon and evening. holdups being reported in several parts of the Settlement. The most unusual robbery was committed at 10 p.m. when six men, partaking food in a restaurant at 807 Gordon Road suddenly turned out to be bandits holding up the manager and victimizing him to the extent of $1,500 in notes and $10, the price of a gold ring which the men stole.

The restaurant "customers" were enjoying their dinner when suddenly one of them broduced a pistol while another a knife. The manager and his assistants were held spellbound and the fact that no other customers, very few in number, dared not to come to their rescue made the situation worse. In a leisurely manner, the men broke open the safe from which they took $1,500 and then stole a gold ring. All robbers, who spoke the Shanghai dialect, escaped.

A lone male Chinese was "skinned" at about 8.15 p.m. while walking in Ferry Road near Wuting Road. Two men, one armed, held him up, took off his overcoat and stole his leather wallet containing $3. Another attempt made by three men shortly afterwards at "skinning" another lone male Chinese in Hart Road was frustrated. When the intended victim saw the coming in a menacing manner, he shouted and the alarm frightened the men who were forced to allow him to go home with his coat on.

Four men, two armed, visited a Chinese residence at 265 Lane 568 Sinza Road at 7.10 p.m. and ran away with a botty the value of which was not made known. Late yesterday afternoon, a male Chinese riding in a rickshaw was waylaid by four men in Race Course Road, near Lungmen Road, and relieved of $60. At 337 Ferry Road, two men robbed a Chinese resident of $80 in notes and one post-dated cheque for $1.240 on the Nanking Commercial and Savings Bank.

Gen. Chiang Gives Mass Birthday Party

Chungking, Jan. 21.

General and Madame Chiang Kai-shek entertained 150 government, party and military leaders at luncheon today, at the new Chungking hostel. The hostel is a recently-completed building on the hill facing Chialing River, and will be used principally for foreign visitors to Chungking.

The party was in honour of those leading officials who had passed their 50th birthday. The Generalissimo said in war time many government leaders were unable properly to celebrate their birthdays, owing to pressure of duties, so he was taking this opportunity of giving a mass birthday party for them all.—Reuter.

Chungking-Moscow Air Service Resumed

Chungking, Jan. 21.

The direct Chungking-Moscow air mail and passenger service which was recently inaugurated but later suspended, has now once again been resumed, states a telegram received here from Moscow.

The report continues that Soviet aeroplanes will be leaving for Chungking on the 6th, 13th, 20th and 28th day of the month, whilst Chinese machines are expected to depart for Russia on the 7th, 14th, 21st and 29th day of each month. The message adds that the Soviets will presently be operating 30,000 kilometres of air lines.—Reuter.

Allies Check German Menace at Sea

(Continued from page 7)

"We feel the hesitancy of divided counsels and doubts which assail and undermine those who count on force alone.

"In the bitterly exacting conflict which lies before us, we are resolved to keep nothing back and not be outstripped by any in service to the common cause.

"Let the great cities of Warsaw, Prague and Vienna banish despair even in the midst of their agony. Their liberation is sure. The day will come when joy bells will ring again throughout Europe, and when a victorious nation, masters not only of their foes, but of themselves, will plan and build in justice, in tradition and freedom, a house of many mansions where there will be room for all," Mr. Churchill concluded.—Reuter.

Lithuanian C.-I.-C. Said To Have Resigned

Berne, Jan. 21.

General Rastikis, the Commander-in-Chief of the Lithuanian Army, who has been ill for the past eight days, has tendered his resignation, the Kaunas correspondent of the "Voelkischer Beobachter" reported today. The paper said General Rastikis had written a recent article in a military paper criticizing certain measures taken by the Government.—Havas.

Swedish Communist Spy Ring Revealed

Stockholm, Jan. 21.

The newspaper "Social Demokraten" states that the police have unearthed a Communist spy organization with tentacles in every part of the country. Many Swedish Reds are stated to have been arrested following the discovery of a secret wireless station transmitting details of military and industrial defence measures. Many Communists have been removed from responsible posts of labour organizations since the Soviet invasion of Finland.—Reuter.

German Sailors Taken From Japanese Ship

Columbus Crew Removed from Asama Maru

Tokyo, Jan. 21.

An undisclosed British warship stopped the N.Y.K. liner Asama Maru at 1 p.m. today and took off 22 members of the crew of the scuttled German ship Columbus, it was confirmed here tonight. The crew of the ill-fated German ship intended to return home via the Siberian Railway. The Asama Maru reached Yokohama at 7 p.m. today.

The Columbus was scuttled by her crew on December 19 to avoid capture by a British destroyer. The crew of the Columbus was picked up by the U.S.S. Tuscaloosa and taken to Ellis Island for examination by immigration authorities, who decided to send the German sailors to their homeland via the Orient and Vladivostok.—United Press.

Tokyo Takes Grave View

Tokyo, Jan. 21.

The Foreign Office tonight attached grave importance to the action of a British cruiser in stopping the Asama Maru near the Japanese coast this afternoon and removing 21 Germans. After investigation of the circumstances the Foreign Office would consider suitable "counter-measures," it was learned in official quarters.

Foreign Office authorities said past experiences had shown that belligerent countries and neutrals held different views in the interpretation of the application of the contraband law to movements of belligerent nationals. It was further learned that the Foreign Office already had communicated its views to the British Government, and naturally it was taking a serious view of the British action.—Domei.

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Wang Ching-wei Arrives In Tsingtao for Conference

(Continued from page 7)

postal and telegraph services and astronomical and general surveys.

China shall grant Japan special privileges and facilities to develop and utilise the resources of China, Mongolia and elsewhere. Japan shall appoint advisers to organizations of the new Government in certain designated areas. China will be expected to adopt appropriate tariffs and customs systems, in order to promote commerce with Japan. Japan and China shall, according to the agreement, co-operate in reconstructing "new Shanghai."

The writers of the letter state that a draft of the agreement was presented by Mr. Sadaki Kagesa to Mr. Chow Fu-hai and Mr. Mei Sze-ping, two other Wang followers, and Mr. Tao Hsi-sheng, in the Rokusan Gardens, Shanghai, on December 12. Later. Mr. Wang Ching-wei brought the agreement up for discussion at a conference with his chief followers. Kao, who was astounded by the exorbitant nature of the Japanese demands, made photographic copies. The letter adds that yielding to Japanese cajolery and coercion, Mr. Wang Ching-wei finally signed the agreement on December 30.—Reuter.

Mr. Kato Makes Report

Tokyo, Jan. 21.

Mr. Sotomatsu Kato, Japanese Minister-at-large in China, made a detailed report on the progress made towards the proposed establishment of a new Central Government of China when he called on Mr. Hachiro Arita, Foreign Minister, on Friday, it was learned today. Questions relating to the rights and interests of third party Powers in China were also discussed by Mr. Kato and Mr. Arita, it was understood. Mr. Kato arrived from Shanghai by plane on Friday afternoon.

Dr. Chu Min-yi, Secretary-General of the orthodox Kuomintang; Mr. Chou Fo-hai, a member of the standing committee of the party's Central Executive Committee; Mr. Mei Ssu-ping, Director of the Organization Bureau, and Mr. Lin Pai-sheng, a representative of the Information Bureau, were to arrive today or tomorrow from Shanghai to assist Mr. Wang Ching-wei.

Mr. Wen Tsung-yao, President of the Legislative Yuan of the Reformed Government; Mr. Chen Chun, Minister of the Interior, and Gen. Jen Yen-tao, Pacification Minister, were expected to arrive tomorrow to assist Mr. Liang Hung-chih.

Gen. Li Shou-hsin, Commander-in-Chief of the Mongolian Army, was expected to come here as a representative of Prince Teh, Chairman of the Federated Mongolian Autonomous Government, to discuss with Mr. Chou the future relations between his Government and the new central regime.

The historic conference will be held in a five-storied imposing building formerly used as a residence by a German admiral and later the official residence of Admiral Shen Hung-lieh, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Third Fleet, who in 1935 converted it into the "Shantung Provincial Reception Hall" for the entertainment of

M. Giuseppe Motta Near Death's Door

Paris, Jan. 21.

M. Giuseppe Motta, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Federal Government in Switzerland and former President, is lying near death, the "Paris-Soir" announced this evening.—Havas.

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Registration Date for New Age Group

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Jan. 21.

An official announcement is expected next week of the date for the registration of the 23-years-of-age group for military training. The date is likely to be the second or third week of February.—Reuter.

THE CINEMA

"Island of Lost Men"

Kim Ling .....Anna May Wong
Gregory Prin .....J. Carrol Naish
Herbert .....Eric Blore
Frobenius .....Ernest Truex
Chang Tai .....Anthony Quinn
Hambly .....William Haade
Tex Ballister .....Broderick Crawford
Professor Sen .....Rudolf Forster
General Ling .....Richard Loo
Native Servants..Ralph Soncuya, Rupert Andez, Sam Labrador Andrew De La Cruz.
Cafe Manager .....Torben Meyer
Hindu .....Lal Chand Mehra
Merchant .....George Melford

There were many vacant seats in the Nanking Theatre last night which seems to indicate that Miss Anna May Wong is no longer the drawing card she used to be. In "Island of Lost Men" she plays in the lead but the picture does not add to her reputation. It is rather an amateurish, melodramatic sort of story about a Eurasian desperado and his upriver jungle domain in which he performs all sorts of dark and dirty deeds outside the pale of the law. Here he rules like a despot. Here he shoots men without compunction, and to this place he brings Miss Wong, who is in search of her father, a Chinese general held captive by the Eurasian. Also there is another Eurasian, who is working for the Chinese secret service. Miss Wong and he get together and the villain is foiled in the end. The picture resembles the old serials, which were popular in the silent days—the days of trap doors over watery dungeons, of last-minute rescues and the inscrutable and incredibly slimy villains, who always met a well-deserved fate. The story of the film was weak and gave the principal characters little chance to show any ability. In support were three shorts and Paramount News.—R.S.

General Mobilization In Slovakia

German Officers Expected to Command Fortified Posts

Berne, Jan. 21.

It is rumoured in Bratislava that a general mobilization will be ordered throughout Slovakia under the direction of German officers early in February.

This rumour seems to be confirmed by the new decree law passed in Slovakia on compulsory military service in that country, a bill which was demanded by the German authorities.

The activities of the German military authorities in Slovakia have increased considerably, and they have demanded that German commanders be placed in all fortified positions. Many German officers are arriving from the Reich.—Havas.

German Peace "Offers" Through Neutrals

"Observer" Reports Proposed Bargain for Armistice

London, Jan. 21.

Reports from Sweden, Holland, Switzerland and Italy announce that a German agent calling himself a "delegate" has arrived in each of these countries and submitted suggestions for an immediate armistice, the diplomatic editor of the "Observer" wrote in that paper this morning.

According to these suggestions, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Austria—although one of the delegates did not mention this latter country—would be evacuated by the Germans but would, in exchange, form a customs union with the Reich. Herr Hitler would retire and be replaced by Field-Marshal Hermann Goering.

If these suggestions are rejected, the agents said, then "hell will break loose."

The diplomatic editor of the "Observer" adds that there is nothing new in this technique. Recent contacts between Germany and the neutral states have allowed the Allies to obtain a clearer and more specific idea of the Reich's strategy at the present time, he concluded.—Havas.

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FROM DAY TO DAY

THE Junior Constitutional Club, London, has offered honorary membership to officers of the Expeditionary Forces of Australia, Canada and India for the period of the war.

THE usual Monday evening Bible Society Half Hour over the Christian Broadcasting Station XMHD will be taken by the Rev. Carleton Lacy, D.D. Subject: "The Truth That Makes Men Free." Time: 8.30 p.m.

GOATS are London's latest A.R.P. recruits. They are being training to lead horses out of their stables to safety when fire bells sound. Horses panic in fire, and have to be blindfolded before rescuers can save them. But if a goat is near, a horse will calmly follow the imperturbable animal to safety. Trigger-tempered goats who will butt their owners for no apparent reason are docile and self-possessed when danger threatens and their confidence calms horses.

THE skeleton of a man of the Stone Age, interred in a stone coffin has been dug from a sandpit at Bonhill, Scotland. When the stone coffin was found, Mr. Ludovic Mann, the archaeologist, was called in to give expert opinion on the value of the discovery. He has decided that the remains must be about four thousand years old. The man must have been of importance in his tribe. People of that period did not ordinarily bury their dead. The teeth in the skull were in perfect condition when the coffin was opened.

WHILST Gracie Fields was in France recently, she heard that nothing had been done for one particular R.A.F. squadron, the one that had suffered worst in the war. Although due at two other shows that day, Gracie insisted on motoring in the bitter cold for nearly forty miles in order to sing to them. In gratitude Gracie received from the men a bundle of notes for her orphanage. When she found among them several British postal orders and realized that Tommies had given their Christmas presents from home, she burst into tears.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P., has been put on a "death list," so he has been informed by a correspondent opposed to his views on Russia's act of aggression. His correspondent was apparently very fierce. Mr. Morrison, writing in the January issue of the official London Labour Party publication says, he stated that whether the revolution came from the Communists or the Fascists, I was in for it anyway, for I was on the death lists of both! Certainly I have been shouted at by both. Well, well; I'll try to keep both busy and smiling meantime.

THE Union Church Women's Guild will meet tomorrow from 3.15 p.m. to 5 p.m. After the devotional and business there will be a Scotch tea followed by a lecture on Robbie Burns by Mr. James Macbeth. Miss Margaret Sinclair, lately returned from Hollywood, will give a selection of five Scottish songs:—Annie Laurie by William Douglas; Comin' through the Rye by John Walters; Mary of Argyll by Sydney Nelson; Ye Banks and Braes o' Bonny Doun by Robert Burns; Bonny Banks o' Loch Lomond. Mrs. J. McNeill, well known in Shanghai, will accompany Miss Sinclair. We welcome friends and visitors to our 'Scottish' afternoon.

Mrs. Florence Mary Scott of Brighton Road, Watford, the 68-year-old widow of a coachman, made a curious bequest in her will as follows "£5 to my brother-in-law John Airey to 'burn up my home.'" Mr. Airey however said it was impossible to carry out her wishes literally, though he arranged for her furniture and personal effects to be carried into the garden and burnt. Mrs. Scott left £421 and other legacies were £50 to her sister to be used for "doctor's advice in her old age" and £2 to a Mrs. Burchell "for helping me with Laurie" (Mrs. Scott's invalid sister.) Mrs. Scott will be remembered by her neighbours for she was looked upon as a fairy godmother to the inhabitants of Brighton Road.

REVILLON of Regent Street will close its doors for good on January 31. Its clients have included Kings and Queens and owners of some of the most distinguished names. The reasons for the closing of this world-famed store are given as "Great difficulties in trading which have been caused by the recurring crises and the uncertainty of the future." It may be remembered that the store has been in existence for 56 years. The cold storage branch in Canton Street will remain open, and the Paris and New York branches will carry on business as usual. In store on the firm's premises are £14,000 of furs which must be sold by January 31, and as a result a far-reaching sale with tremendous reductions in price will take place quite soon.

A FEW months ago a woman of 91 sat up in bed, wrote her last of nearly forty books, was helped into her workroom to type the manuscript and sent it off to the publishers. That marked the end of the working life of Mrs. Fanny Emily Penny, who suddenly started writing novels at the age of 44, when she was in India, and carried on for nearly 50 years. She died at Ealing during Christmas. Title of the books alone give a glimpse of the glamour she was writing about at an age when most women are grandmothers. When she was seventy-seven she wrote "Living Dangerously," and at the age of 80 produced the book "A Question of London." "Treasure, Love and Snakes" came when she was 90. In the year of her death came "Jackal, and Others," a book of short stories.

IN spite of hampering conditions, the General Post Office collected, transported, and delivered punctually, a Christmas mail which was, an official stated, at least as heavy as that of last year, though it was not possible yet to give figures of the number of parcels, letters, and cards carried. Unhelpful factors this wartime Christmas included the blackout (made worse some of the time by fog), and the loss to other forms of national service of certain expert staff. On the other hand, a heavy task was lightened considerably by a prompt and general response to the Postmaster-General's appeal to post early, and a welcome moon relieved the darkness of some of the blackout hours. The fact that the population is now more evenly distributed through the country was a helpful condition.

Snow Fails to Settle

Many Dead Picked Up On Saturday; More Snow Yesterday

Local youngsters, who had gone to bed on Saturday night with visions of Shanghai under a white blanket of snow, were disappointed as they hopped out of bed yesterday. Snow was still falling as they gazed out of their windows, but nowhere, except on high buildings and some open spaces, had any of the flakes settled. The ground temperature was to blame for their disappointment. This was a little above freezing point and the result was that as soon as the snow touched ground, it turned into water which, in turn, was quickly evaporated by a cold, biting wind.

Shanghai was not alone in receiving an almost incessant fall of snow on Saturday and early yesterday morning. Similar conditions existed throughout Central China but, as in Shanghai, the temperature was too high for the snow to settle and to clothe everything under its white mantle. As it dropped, it turned to water in Nanking and the surrounding areas. In Hankow it did the same. In some country places there remained a few white spots but, generally speaking, the snow went as quickly as it came.

The falls on Saturday and Sunday were the first to be recorded this winter. Unlike last year, however, when exceptionally low temperatures were experienced shortly before Christmas, this winter season has been quite mild. On Saturday it was not bitterly cold, and yesterday was quite pleasant after the snow had finished falling and the streets had been dried by the strong wind. Those cold spells from Siberia have left the city severely alone so far and there is no immediate prospect of Shanghai receiving the bitterly cold blasts, accompanied by ice and snow, which are now in full force in Manchoukuo and the surrounding parts of Soviet Russia.

Not Expected

Over these regions there is a wedge of high pressure which is moving east-south-east and so, if it keeps to this course, there is no fear that any really bitter weather will find its way to the Yangtze valley and, of course, Shanghai. On Saturday, reports received here state, it was warmer in Peiping and Tientsin than it was in Shanghai where there was a temperature of 42 during the warmest period and a minimum reading in the early evening of 33.

From 7 p.m. on Saturday until yesterday the maximum temperature in the city was 36, with a minimum of 33. The reason for the fall in the maximum reading was the cold north-easterly wind which blew at a fairly strong force throughout the whole day. This wind, however, dried up the .44 inches of snow which had fallen during the 24 hour period and which had turned to water as soon as it reached the ground. The streets, therefore, were quite dry shortly after the last flakes had fallen in the early afternoon.

A fall of snow just before the Lunar New Year is always regarded by the Chinese farmers as a good omen. The snow is termed by them "Shui hsiah" which means snow of fortune. Should there be a continuous fall of snow for several days, however, it is felt that there will be a further rise in the price of rice locally owing to transport difficulties. Since the snow commenced to fall on Saturday there was much suffering among the homeless beggar population in Shanghai and on this day alone, it was reported by the Shanghai Public Benevolent Cemetery, 21 adult beggars and 84 children were picked up dead.

Operatic Concert At Lyceum

A programme of two overtures, four duets and eight arias from fourteen operas looked like being too much of the same thing before this concert began. But after the singers had overcome a slight hesitancy in their first duet it was obvious that the evening's entertainment would be a complete success. In truth, so satisfactory was the performance and so pleasant the atmosphere induced that a high degree of interest in the proceedings was sustained throughout the concert.

Mme. Lisa Robitchek, soprano, and Mr. Ernest Krasso, tenor, are decided assets to Shanghai. The former has enhanced several programmes this season, displaying each time a masterly ability to suit her powers to her material. Her interpretations of some French songs earlier in the season were supremely understanding. Just so in these operatic arias and duets she evinced exactly the feeling required.

Mr. Krasso, for his part, was equally at home, using a clear and powerful tenor voice to great advantage. His rendering of Don Jose's "flower aria" from Carmen was brilliant and his only fault, a tendency to become too operatic, did not appear in this.

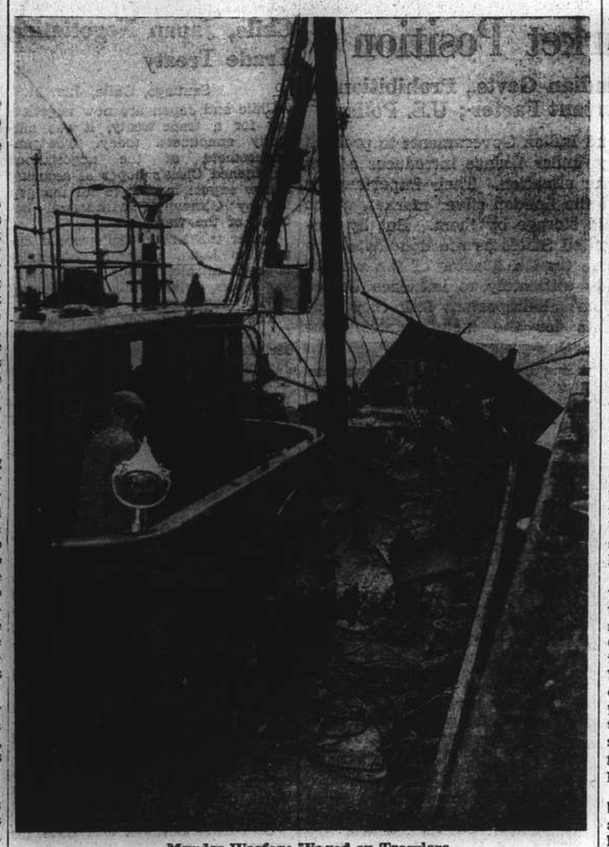
But the most pleasing feature of Mme. Robitchek's and Mr. Krasso's singing is their outstanding sincerity. Were their capabilities as singers far less than they are they would still be a delight to hear for really meaning what they sing.

The concert was no less a success for the conductor, Maestro Erwin Marcus. Using a small orchestra he produced all the necessary volume, an accommodating accompaniment to the arias and duets and excellent performances of the overtures to "The Marriage of Figaro" and "The Barber of Seville."—C.

Sales of Cheap Rice Begin; No Trouble

The sales of cheap rice, announced last week, began at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon in various parts of the International Settlement. They were conducted in orderly manner, the Police supervising the sale of tickets at fifty rice shops and the exchange of the tickets for cheap Saigon rice at fifty other shops. Large crowds attended the sales between the designated hours of 1 and 6 p.m. No trouble was reported.

The French Police likewise stated that there were no disturbances in connection with the distribution of inexpensive rice in the Concession.



Murder Warfare Waged on Trawlers

Some of the damage done to the Grimsby trawler Etruria, which was bombed and machine-gunned recently by a Nazi plane in the North Sea. Three fishermen were killed. The Etruria was unarmed.

Bomb Injures One Man At Gambling Den

Missile Thrown in Lane Off Yu Yuen Road

A bomb exploded on Saturday night at the Yung Yuan gambling den, off Yu Yuen Yu Road, a short distance west of Avenue Haig, in extra-Settlement territory, with the result that at least one Chinese was injured. This man was taken in a Fire Brigade ambulance to the Chinese Red Cross Hospital, Avenue Haig.

The bombing took place at 8.50 o'clock, according to members of the Japanese Gendarmerie, who made enquiries. The motive for the attack has not been revealed.

The gambling den in question is one of the largest of the more than twenty gaming houses now operating in the "badlands" under licence from the so-called Special Municipality. A Japanese civilian is reported to be in charge of the licensing.

Japan Expands Radio-Phone Network

Many New Points To Be Linked In Near Future

Tokyo, Jan. 21.

Increases in radio-telephone circuits from Japan to various points of the globe were being sought by the Ministry of Communications, Domei learned here today.

Negotiations are underway to establish services with Turkey, Finland, Morocco, Iran, Egypt, and Peru, while a direct circuit to Brazil will be available in the spring, officials revealed.

As a precaution against possible interference with existing circuits by the European war, the Ministry will inaugurate on February 1, a service with Amsterdam by way of Bandoeng, in the Netherlands East Indies. Wireless telephone service to Palau in the Japanese Mandated South Seas Islands will also become available soon.

Ship-to-shore service, hitherto available with only two Japanese vessels, will be extended to include Italian ships operating between Genoa and Shanghai if negotiations between the Japanese and Italian Authorities are successful. These facilities may later be extended to foreign trans-Pacific ships equipped with radio-phone apparatus.—Domei.

Overcoat Robbers Busy As Cold Continues

As the cold continued—yesterday was the Chinese Day of Great Cold or "ta han"—yet another robbery in which only clothing was taken was reported to the Settlement Police. Shortly after midday a gang of four men, three of whom displayed pistols, held up a Chinese walking in Kiaochow Road, near the intersection of Sinza Road, and stole from him an overcoat and a raincoat. No money was sought by the robbers.

Fourth Marines Church

One of the finest masterpieces ever heard was presented in the concert following the morning worship held at the Grand Theatre yesterday. Private First Class Potter, in his farewell appearance, and of the Fourth U.S. Marines Band, accompanied by one of Shanghai's most brilliant pianists and composer, Mr. George Singer, played the composition, "Concerto" by Gurewich. In this, their number, the technique and finesse of "old masters" as never before, was witnessed by those attending this concert.

The Fourth U.S. Marines Band, under the direction of Bandmaster L. E. Giffin, opened this concert with the March "Burr's Triumphal" by Alexander, and the Overture "Hungarien Comedy" by Keler-Bela. The final selection to be heard was a request number "The Chocolate Soldier" by Strauss. The morning service and concert concluded with the Marines' Hymn And The American National Anthem.

In conducting the divine worship, Chaplain R. R. Marken preached on the theme "The Power Of Influence."

The services opened with the Prelude "O Lord, Our God" by Dyke, and for the Offertory, "In A Garden" by Vargas. A Clarinette Quartette" "Remember Me" by Stewart, was heard during the services.

80 Chinese Missing In Poland

Believed Victims of German Raids on Warsaw

More than 80 overseas Chinese merchants who lived in Warsaw, Poland, during the hostilities are missing and it is feared that they have been killed when the Polish capital was subjected to heavy bombing. Quoting an overseas Chinese merchant who recently arrived in Shanghai from France, the "Shing Sheng News Agency" stated last night that there are still many Chinese living in Warsaw and that many of them are jobless, and have been forced to go to France.

During the hostilities, most busy and prosperous sections of the city were badly damaged as a result of repeated bombings and those overseas Chinese who lived in France then were much worried about the fate of their fellow country men in Poland. Efforts were made to establish contact with the overseas Chinese in Poland, most of whom lived in Warsaw, but communications were so badly disrupted that it was impossible to obtain information then. Investigations made after the conclusion of hostilities revealed that more than 80 Chinese were missing most likely killed, the recent arrival was quoted as saying. Before the war, there were 5,000 Chinese living in Poland. Most of them are small merchants.

Other Chinese reports indicate that the European war has rendered many overseas Chinese jobless and many of them have recently returned to their fatherland, arriving in Shanghai. More than 1,000 Chinese formerly working aboard German steamers have returned and are awaiting relief. Ten Chinese who lived in Belgium prior to the war have also arrived here on their way to their native districts, it being asserted that Belgium now is like another country at war.

Lord Mayor's Red Cross Fund

London, Jan. 20.

The Lord Mayor's Red Cross Fund for the sick and wounded in the war rose by a further sum of £2,000. It now stands at £969,999.—Reuter.

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Film Studio Being Created Here

Sino-Japanese Firm Will Develop Industry; Jewish Refugees in First Film

Construction of a big cinema film studio has been started in Chapei by the China Motion Picture Company, a new Sino-Japanese concern which aims at developing motion picture industry in occupied areas in keeping with the Japanese policy of "reconstructing East Asia." It is stated by the "Sin Shun Pao" that several pictures are being filmed by the new company.

The site of the new film company has already been chosen in Tiendongan Road in Chapei where construction of a studio is said to have been started. It is expected that construction will be completed by the middle of March of this year. It is stated that, when completed, it will be the first Chinese motion picture studio built in Shanghai since the hostilities.

A picture entitled "Banished from the Fatherland" is being filmed by the new company in Chapei, the report states. The picture uses German Jewish refugees who live in the Japanese-controlled areas in Hongkew as the subject. The filming of this picture (probably the first picture) is said to be completed by the middle of next month. Three scenes from this picture were photographed and published by the newspaper.

The new film company is said to be trying to "introduce" foreign areas in Shanghai to the people living in the occupied interior. A Japanese director of the picture has been appointed and the picture entitled "Shanghai Settlements" is being filmed. Actual filming work will be started early next month so that it may be ready for screening by the middle of March.

Pictures dealing with purely scientific and cultural subjects will also be filmed by the company, it being asserted that the first picture of its kind will be made in March when fish will begin to lay eggs. The aim of this picture is to show the various aspects of the life of a fish and will be entitled "Fighting Fish."

As a contrast to this new Japanese-sponsored film project, the Chinese "Hollywood" which has been moved from Shanghai to Hongkong has been filming pictures depicting lives of ancient heroes sometimes with war as their background. Present-day political subjects are not introduced and characters in most of the best Chinese pictures sold to capacity houses in Shanghai usually wear ancient robes and garments. Pictures dealing with patriotic subjects filmed by the publicity agents in Chungking, which are more political than commercial, are different.

Ship Survivors Taken On Board Steamer

Japanese Refuse Permision To Land at Saipan Island

Washington, Jan. 21.

Japanese authorities yesterday refused the United States Navy permission to land 24 survivors of the Japanese fishing boat Daichi Saiso Maru, which was wrecked on Guam on January 15, at Saipan Island. Instead, the minesweeper, U.S.S. Penguin was asked to put the rescued Japanese sailors aboard the N.Y.K. steamship Saipan Maru at sea at 4 p.m. yesterday off Rota Island.

Saipan Island is a closely guarded Japanese island in which American military authorities have long been interested. The island is reported to be a fortified naval base and is a very short distance from Guam.

The incident concentrated American attention on the possibility of Japanese fortifications within a short distance of Guam, which the United States Navy now wishes to fortify as an advance lookout post in the Pacific.

It was believed that the Japanese refusal to allow the U. S. Navy to land the Japanese sailors at Saipan would lead Congressional circles to believe that the island has been fortified by the Japanese. This, it was believed, might sweep away Congressional opposition to the Navy's proposal to strengthen the Naval defences on Guam.—United Press.

Chinese Currency is A Mystery

Small Denominations Issued But Not in Chungking

Chungking, Jan. 21.

An announcement of the Central Bank of China in newspapers here this morning heralds the forthcoming issue of the new subsidiary coins.

"The regulations regarding subsidiary coins have been revised by the Ministry of Finance "the Bank states. "New subsidiary coins in denominations of one cent, two, five and ten cents have been coined by the Central Mint and were released for nation-wide use as from January 1 of this year."

Chinese circles in this city observe, however, that the coins have not yet made an appearance.—Reuter.

Sugar to Be Rationed In Italy

Move Follows Big Increase In Military Budget

Rome, Jan. 21.

Beginning February 1, sugar will be rationed in Italy, the Rome Radio announced yesterday. The allotment of sugar will be half a kilo for each person monthly.

The announcement followed the approval by the Cabinet of appropriations equivalent to U.S.$547,575,584 for next year's military, naval and air force needs.

A communique was issued with the announcement of military budget appropriations, asserting that "with the increase our armed forces will be assured of efficiency in facing the unavoidable necessities of any event which may confront them."

The total budget appropriations totalled the equivalent of U.S.$1,922,714,350, an increase of U.S.$281,176 over that of last year.—United Press.

Japanese Freighter is Still Ashore

London, Jan. 20.

The attempts to refloat the stranded Tajima Maru, a 6,995-ton Nippon Yusen Kaisha freighter, at the mouth of River Schelot and proved unsuccessful today.

Operations will be resumed at high tide tomorrow morning. Experts said that the vessel probably would be able to free itself in a few days. The hull appeared not to have been damaged. The freighter ran aground yesterday morning while on her way to Antwerp.—Domei.

Senate Committee Approves Defence Bill

Washington, Jan. 21.

The Senate Appropriations Comlmittee yesterday approved the $251,8828,588 Defence Deficiency Bill, which is $12,788 below the figure approved by the House of Representatives.—United Press.

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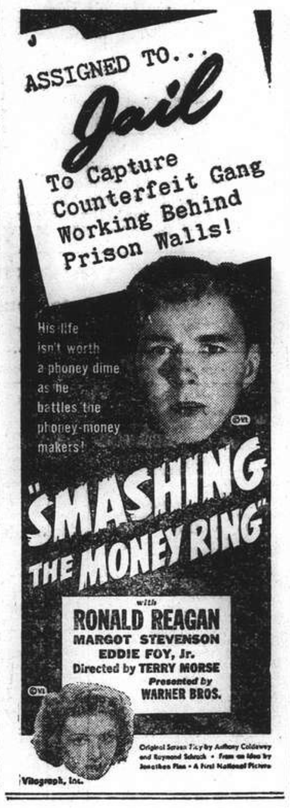

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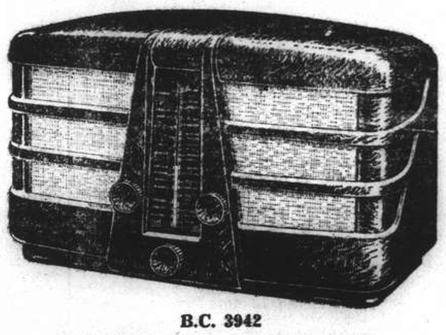

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WATCH FOR DATE!

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

Foreign Exchanges

Closing Jan. 20.

Bombay Rupee T. T. on:

Japan	79⅞	London 2 mths	1/5 31/32
New York	333		
Shanghai	28½	,, (sellers)	1/5 31/32
Hongkong	83¾	,, (buyers)	1/6 1/16
		Japan 2 mths ,, (buyers)	79⅝
		,, (sellers)	81

London & Sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Shanghai	5d
Paris	176.50	Bombay	1/6 1/32
Berlin	—	Hongkong	1/2 31/32
Amsterdam	7.53	Singapore	2/4 1/32
Brussels	23.80	Yokohama	1/2 1/32
Madrid	39.00	,, (buying)	1/2 1/16
Milan	77.50	Prague	—
Berne	17.65		

*—Unofficial rates.

New York U.S.$ T. T. on:

Berlin	40.20	Montreal	88.000
Spain	9.95	Brazil	5.10
Holland	53.17	Japan	23.49
Paris	2.24⅜	Shanghai	8.10
Brussels	16.82	Hungary	17.60
Italy	5.05	Rumania	0.73
S'zerland	22.43	Yugo Slavia	2.35
Sweden	23.82½	Greece	0.73
Norway	22.72½	Bulgaria	Unq.
Denmark	19.32⅛	Finland	1.90

London	3.96⅝
,, Demand	3.96
Buenos Aires Paper	Unq.
,, ,, ,, market rate	22.85
Montreal on London	4.50¼

—Reuter.

Foreign Money Rates

London:		Jan. 20.
Fine Bank Bills,	3 months	1 1/16%
Bank Bills,	6 months	1 1/16%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 months	2¾%
Fine Trade Bills,	6 months	3¼%
Call Money		0¾%

New York: Closed.—Reuter.

U. S. Commodities

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, Jan. 20.

The cotton market early moderately advanced on trade, foreign and spot houses buying, the steadiness of spots and covering by shorts. Later, prices partially reacted on liquidation and hedging. Finally, the market closed quiet on some profit taking, with quotations ranging from 2 points down to 3 points up.

Prices in the rubber market today progressively eased in a quiet session on liquidation, the smallness of speculative demand, professional selling and the slackness of buying interest. At the close, quotations ranged from 11 to 16 points down.

Wheat prices in Chicago today early declined on general selling, a poor export demand, small speculative interest and weak foreign markets. Later, the market moderately rallied on some outside buying. At the final bell, quotations ranged from unchanged to ⅛ cent down.

New York Cotton		New York Rubber	
Mar.	11.00-00 unc.		
May	10.73-73 unc.		
July	10.38-38 +01	Mar.	19.07-08 —12
July (N.C.)	10.56 N —01	May	18.68 B —11
		July	18.50-50 —16
Oct.	9.74-74 —02		
Dec.	9.67-67 —01		
Jan.	9.66-66 +03		

N. Y. Sugar No. 3		N. Y. Sugar No. 4	
Mar.	1.95-96 +01 B/A	Mar	1.58½-59 +2½ B/A
May	2.00-01 unc. B/A	May	1.55-55½ +½ B/A
Sept.	2.08-09 unc. B/A	Sept.	1.54-55 +½ B/A

Chicago Wheat	Chicago Corn
May 101⅛-101¼ unc.	May 58⅝-58½ unc.
July 98⅝-98½ —⅛	

Winnipeg Wheat	New York Silk No. 1
May 86¾-86¾ —¼	Closed

B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

New York Stocks

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, Jan. 20.

Stock prices on Wall street today finished quiet and irregular, in a dull and uninteresting session. Trading was light, with prices seesawing, as the market was easily influenced by small orders either way.

Steels moved lower on a forecast of mill activity being further curtailed next week, while utilities and rails held their ground.

The volume of trading amounted to 270,000 shares.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust.	146.07	145.38	145.64	—0.22
20 Rails	30.30	30.19	30.25	+0.01
15 Utilit.	25.30	25.14	25.25	+0.15
40 Bonds	—	—	89.31	—0.15
11 Commod.	—	—	61.23	—0.13

	Jan. 19	20		Jan. 19	20
Adams Exp	8	8	Johes & L	58	58
Alg Lud	18¾	18¾	Kennecott	35½	35½
Alld Stores	7⅞	8	Lak F & M	4	*4
Allis Chal	37½	37	Libbey O F	49½	49½
Alum Ld	102	*102	Lockheed	29¾	30
Amer Can	115	*114½	Loew's	35½	35½
Am Cyan B	33½	34⅜	Mack Trks	25	*24½
Amer For Pr	1⅞	2	Martin G	36½	36
,, $7 pfd	24¾	24½	McK & R	*16⅞	*16⅞
Am G & E	37½	38	Monsanto	105	105
Am Loco	19	19¼	Mont Ward	51⅝	50⅞
Am Metal	22⅝	23	Nat Avian	12	11¾
Am Radtr	9¾	9¾	Nat City B	*29½	*29½
Am R Mill	15¼	15	Nat Dairy	16½	16⅝
Am Smltg	47	46¾	Nat Dist	23⅜	23¾
Am Sug R	18¾	*18½	Nat Gyp	10⅝	10¾
Am T & T	171½	171½	Nat Lead	19½	19⅝
Am Tob B	88¾	88½	Nat P & Lt	8¼	8¼
Am Wtrwks	10⅛	10¼	Nat Steel	66	65
Anaconda	27¼	26⅞	Nat Supply	8½	8½
Atchison	22¼	22½	N Y Cent	16½	16
Auburn	2⅛	*2	Niag Hud	5⅜	5¼
Bald Loco	14⅝	14⅞	N A Avian	24½	24½
Baltimore	5¼	5⅜	N Am Co	22	21⅞
Barber	*13⅜	*13⅜	N Pacific	8	8
Barns Oil	12	12	O I Glass	62½	62½
Bendix	27⅞	28	Pac G & E	33½	33½
Beth Steel	71½	71¼	Pac Lightg	*48⅜	*48½
Bliss	13	12½	Packard	3¼	3¼
Boeing	23¾	23¼	Paramount	7½	7⅛
Borg War	23¼	23½	Penn R.R.	21⅝	21⅝
Brid Brass	—	10½	Phelps	36½	36
Briggs Mfg	19½	19⅝	P & R Coal	*0⅞	*0⅞
Bkn-M T	14¾	16	Phil Pet	38⅝	39½
,, $6 pfd	50½	53½	Pitts C & I	7½	*7½
Budd Mfg	5⅜	5⅜	P S of N J	40	39½
Can. Pac	5¼	5	Pullman	27½	27¾
Case JI	69½	70	Pure Oil	8½	8⅝
Celanese	27½	27½	Radio Corp.	6	6
Chase N B	*35	*34¾	Reading Co	*15	*15½
Ches & O	39⅝	39¼	,, 1st pfd	*25	*25½
Chrysler	82½	82⅜	Rem Arms	*4⅜	*4⅜
Clim Mlyb	36⅝	37	Rep Avian	6	6
Colt's	77½	*77½	Rep Steel	19½	19⅝
Col G & E	6¼	6¼	Rev C & B	12½	12½
,, 6% pfd	89¼	89	Rey Tob B	41⅜	41½
Com Credit	47	46¾	Richfield	7½	*7½
Com & Sth	1⅛	1¼	Safeway	45½	46½
Cons Edis	31½	31½	Schenley	12½	12
Cons Oil	7½	7⅝	Sears Roeb	82½	82⅝
Cont Can	41½	42	Shell U Oil	12½	12
Cont Oil	23⅜	23¼	Socy-Vac	11⅛	12
Copwdr St	15½	*15½	Sthrn Pac	13½	13½
Corn Prod	64	63¾	Sthrn Rly	29½	29
Curtiss Wr	9¾	9⅝	Sperry	43⅞	43½
,, A	28⅜	28⅝	Spicer	*29¾	*30
Deere & Co	20	20⅜	Std Brands	7⅜	7⅜
Dist Cpn S	18¾	*19	Std G & E	1¼	1⅜
Douglas	79	78½	Std Oil C	25	25
Du Pont	181	180	Std Oil N J	44⅜	44½
Eag P Lead	10¾	10½	Stone & W	11	11
Eaton Mfg	30½	30¾	Studebaker	9½	9½
Elc A Lite	35¼	35¼	Swift Int	32	32
Elec B & S	7½	7⅝	Techniclr	14⅝	14½
,, $5 pfd	*57½	*57½	Tex Cpn	44	44¼
,, $6 pfd	67½	67	Tex Gulf	34	33⅝
E P & Lt	33	32¾	Tim Det	x21⅜	21
Fisk Rub	14¾	14¼	Transamer	5⅜	5⅜
Flintkote	19	18¾	Tw Cent F	11⅞	11⅞
Gen A Tr	52	52¼	T C F pfd	25	*24⅝
Gen Elec	38⅜	38⅜	Un Carbide	81⅝	80½
Gen Motor	52¾	52¼	Un Pacific	93½	93
Gen Rly	*16½	*16½	Un Aircraft	46	46
Gen T & T	21½	22	Un Air	15¼	15¼
Glidden	17¼	17⅝	Un Corpn	2½	2½
Goodrich	17⅝	17½	,, $3 pfd	38½	38⅝
,, $5 pfd	*64	64	Un Gas	1¼	1⅜
Goodyear	22⅜	22¼	Un G Imp	14⅜	14½
Gt N I Ore	15⅝	15¼	U S Ind Al	*22	23
Gt N Rly	23½	23⅞	U S Rubber	37	37
Gt W Sugar	28	*27½	,, 8% pfd	111½	111½
Greyhound	16⅜	16¼	U S Steel	57⅝	57½
Herc Pow	90	90	Vanadium	30	29
Homestake	59⅜	59⅝	Walworth	5¼	5¼
Int Harv	55¼	55½	War Br Pic	3⅜	3⅝
Int Nickel	36½	36½	West Elec	107	108
Int T & T	*4	*4	Woodward	*22	22⅜
Johns Man	73	*72½			

BONDS

Amer. & For. Power	62¼	63
Baltimore & Ohio	26¼	26
Brazil (U.S. of) 8% 1941	19½	20½
,, ,, 6½% 1957	15½	16½
Cities Serv. Pwr. & Lt.	88	87¼
Erie R.R. 6s 1967	14⅞	15⅛
Int. Tel. & Tel.	44	44
New England Gas & Elec.	64⅞	65
Republic of Colombia	30	30
,, ,, (1928) 6s '61	30	*29⅝
Sthrn. Pacific Co.	46⅝	46⅝
Stand. Gas & Elec.	52	55¼

*—Bid. x—Jan. 16 price.

Dow-Jones Summary

By Courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Special issues on the Stock Exchange advanced today, while the main body of stocks moved narrowly irregular under a light volume. Most activity was centered on Commonwealth and Southern. Likewise, a heavy turnover was noted in Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit stocks, with gains ranging up 3½ points in the preferred issue. Gains in the Standard Gas group ranged over a point. International Harvester, preferred, made a new high at 171 in a single transaction. Steels declined slightly, owing to indications that the operating rate would again be reduced on Monday. Meanwhile, utilities and rails held steady. Today's session finished with the year's lightest trading for any week. Traders on Wall Street continued to adopt a cautious attitude.

Bombay Silver Stocks

Bombay, Jan. 20.

Stocks of Silver in Bombay on January 20th., compared with the two previous weeks:—

Jan. 6 40,000; Jan. 13 40,000; Jan. 20 45,000 Bars. N.B. The above figures include both English Bar and Indian Mint Silver.—Reuter.

British Money in Two Wars

The Facts and Factors in the Wartime Supply Of Legal Tender; The Public Pocket

An outbreak of war is of necessity accompanied by an increased demand for all kinds of legal tender: notes, silver coin, and bronze. Large additional sums are required to pay the mobilized troops, their dependents, munition factory hands, and the many other classes of war worker. These disbursements must be made in hard cash. The effects of the present war on the domestic currency system have not been so violent as those of 1914. One reason is that we have not had the upheaval resulting from the withdrawal of gold and the introduction of paper money; another is that our stocks of coin are larger and better able to meet a wartime emergency, says a correspondent of "The Times."

In 1914 not only was England on the full gold standard, but gold coin was in universal circulation. Bank notes, then issued in no denomination lower than £5, were hardly used save by the well-to-do. During the few days immediately before August 4, 1914, gold had been drawn from the banks in large quantities. Much of it was sent abroad in repayment of foreign balances held here. In order to conserve the gold reserves and to provide the additional currency required at home the Government decided to issue its own notes for £1 and 10s. Supplies of these notes were available on August 7, 1914, when the banks reopened after a Bank Holiday that had been prolonged to four days.

"Bradburys"

The first notes were crude efforts; beauty of execution had been bound to give place to speed in production. They bore the effigy of King George V, and the impression used for printing it was that used on the halfpenny post-card, while the paper resembled the stuff of which postage stamps are made. The £1 notes were in black ink, the 10s. in red, and they were signed by Sir John Bradbury, now Lord Bradbury, who was then Permanent Secretary to the Treasury. But these primitive productions were soon replaced by some of better quality. A new £1 note was introduced on October 23, 1914, and the 10s. on January 21, 1915. They continued to be printed in black and red respectively. Completely different and more elaborate was the £1 note printed in colours, introduced on February 1, 1917, and the corresponding 10s. note on November 2, 1918. There were in all three separate series of currency notes, and when their issue was merged with that of the Bank of England in 1928 the aggregate issued had amounted to £6,000,000,000. It should not be supposed that £1 notes were an innovation of 1914. The Bank of England had issued them over 100 years previously, but none since 1826. These old £1 notes continue to trickle in to the Bank of England even today, and they are promptly paid—more than a century afterwards.

In 1939 there has been no difficulty in obtaining from the Bank of England all the additional notes which war-time conditions demanded. Much currency history had been written during the 25 years since 1914. Great changes had been made in the laws governing the issue of currency. The Bank of England was no longer obliged to back practically all its notes pound for pound by gold, but could now issue them in hundreds of millions with no gold backing whatsoever. This year, again, there were few panic withdrawals from the banks, though many people, not knowing what their movements were to be and fearing the possibility of serious dislocation through air raids, drew a few extra notes just to be on the safe side. In normal times the quantity of notes in circulation tends to fall at the end of August, owing to reduced holiday requirements; this year, in the three weeks between August 23 and September 13, the circulation rose from £508,000,000 to £553,000,000, an increase of £45,000,000. Since then the circulation has declined somewhat, the present figure being around £552,0000,000.

So far as actual coinage was concerned, the position was more satisfactory than in 1914. For some years the Royal Mint had been working at high pressure to meet the additional demands due to the increased industrial activity which, in part, was brought about by rearmament. During the five pre-War years 1909-13 issues from the Royal Mint had increased the silver in circulation by some £3,500,000, and the bronze by £1,000,000; but during the five years 1934-38 the silver circulation had been increased by £7,000,000 and the bronze by £2,000,000. The bronze figures represent some 600,000,000 extra coins weighing over 4,000 tons. Supplies of coin were therefore adequate; indeed, the quantity in circulation compares favourably even with that of early post-War years, when prices were much higher than today and currency requirements correspondingly greater.

A September Problem

Nevertheless, difficulties did arise when war broke out again. The trouble was distribution. Higher demand to meet military requirements was to be expected, but the problem was intensified by the large number of persons who had been evacuated. Not only millions of school children, but the staffs both of large commercial undertakings and Government offices sought refuge in the country. Small centres with a coinage circulation sufficient for their moderate needs found themselves faced with calls from a much larger population. Some anxiety was felt by the chief cashiers at the head offices of the great banks who have to supply cash to every part of the country. In normal times money, both notes and coin, tends to flow in fixed channels. Its habits are known. Coin in large quantities is accumulated by the bankers of cinemas and transport undertakings, while in areas where large wage payments are made there is apt to be a shortage. A big football match brings a lot of silver to a district. Holiday resorts remit cash to London. Notes are taken there in the pockets of holiday-makers and return through the banks. Bournemouth, for instance, remits notes for practically the whole of the year, and Douglas, in the Isle of Man, remits very heavily during August. The chief cashiers have to smooth out differences and divert the flow of money into those channels where it is most needed. Their cash position last September was complicated because the great and unexpected demands from the reception areas came just at the time when many normal channels of supply dried up. Cinemas were closed and the takings of transport undertakings were greatly reduced. Besides, as railway services were dislocated owing to heavy military traffic, it was often difficult to deliver coin even when the necessary supply had been obtained. With the reopening of places of amusement and the improvement of transport services came much relief in those districts that had suffered shortage.

It was then, to meet the possibility of a lack of small change whether from larger demand or breakdown of supplies, that, as in 1914, postal orders were declared legal tender. Although postal orders are issued in denominations up to 21s. their real purpose as currency was to augment the available quantities of small change rather than of the £1 and 10s. notes. As an emergency step this had much to commend it. Here, already in existence, was a vast supply of potential paper money distributed over all parts of the country. The quantity of postal orders put into circulation this year as currency is a matter of conjecture, as no official figures are available. Possibly it is smaller than many suppose. The experience of 1914 would seem to support this view. In the first fortnight of the War of 1914 postmasters were supplied with postal orders to the value of £4,627,300, compared with £1,962,300 during the corresponding two weeks in 1913. Early in that September the number in the hands of the public was reduced, and by October the value of the orders in circulation did not exceed the normal amount, £1,500,000, although in quantity there were many more than usual owing to the preponderance of the lower denominations issued to provide small change. Postal orders ceased to be legal tender after six months of service by the issue of the appropriate Royal Proclamation on February 3, 1915.

This year postal orders were currency for only 3½ months as the Treasury announced on December 20 that they ceased to be legal tender from that date. Even then it was thought by many people that this demonetization was overdue. For some time there had been no real shortage of coin and large stocks of postal orders had accumulated, particularly in those banks which carry the accounts of mail order businesses.

Postal Orders

On the other hand, it had been thought in some quarters that the Government would have been in no hurry to demonetize postal orders, particularly those of the lower denominations.

In the event of grave dislocation of traffic following any severe aerial bombardment postal orders, being so much lighter than the equivalent value in coin, could be transported more easily to those districts where currency was required.

The postal order, however, as an article of currency is not popular. Printed on paper which was not originally intended to be subjected to hard service, it soon looks the worse for wear. Few tears will be shed over its passing.

Few people may know that the last War was responsible for the printing of large quantities of 5s. notes. These had been prepared in case of need, but were never issued. The original stocks bearing the signature of Sir John Bradbury were destroyed when he retired from the Treasury in 1919 and were replaced by new ones which carried the signature of his successor, Sir N. F. Warren Fisher. Stocks of these notes were maintained for some time after the War.

The Silver Market Position

British and Indian Govts., Prohibition of Imports Important Factor; U.S. Policy

The decisions of the British and Indian Governments to prohibit the import of silver except under licence introduces a new and important factor in the silver situation. Their importance is most apparent in the position of the London silver market, which has virtually been placed in cold storage by them. But by emphasizing the isolation of the United States as the upholders of a metal of which they produce less than a quarter of the world's output, these decisions are likely ultimately to influence United States silver policy. Through that all-important link they may affect the fundamental prospects for the metal, states "The Economist."

Let us first ask why the ban was imposed. The relevant Board of Trade Order was issued here on October 26, and the Indian Government followed suit four days later. The reason for our initiative is not to be found in a parallel with the various Government controls of base metals and with the restrictions placed on free dealings in them. The ban was imposed here in order to prevent an unwanted influx of silver from abroad encroaching on our gold and foreign currency reserves. Since the London market was, in the main, the entrepôt out of which India's requirements were satisfied, the ban on imports into India followed as an obvious corollary to the decision taken here. Had it not done so, the restriction on silver imports into the United Kingdom would merely have involved the loss of commission and dealing profits earned by London, while the net loss of exchange to the Empire as a whole would have been no less; indeed, would have been greater by the loss of these invisible exports. One may, however, inquire how much foreign exchange is being gained by the ban. The United Kingdom is not, on balance, a silver-importing country. Here are the relevant figures for each of the last three years and for the first eight months of 1939—after which the statistics disappear:—

(In £ million)

Year	Exports	Imports	+ or —
1936	18.1	17.1	+ 1.0
1937	9.8	20.3	—10.5
1938	29.3	18.1	+11.2
1939 (8 months)	6.6	5.8	+ 0.8
Total	63.8	61.3	+ 2.5

Artificial Situation

We lost no exchange on silver dealings during these three years and eight months, while during that period a reasonably active silver market was helping the balance of payments by its modest contribution to our income from invisible exports. It is true that since the end of last August imports of silver had been more than overtaking our export of the metal. This was the result of a largely artificial situation reflected in the rise of the sterling price of silver to a premium over the shipping parity from the United States. The reasons for this abnormality were two-fold. In the first place, it followed the development of a bear position built up during the summer when there appeared to be a probability of the United States discarding their silver policy. In the second place, the shortage of spot supplies in London connected with the initial attempts to cover this bear position was accentuated after the outbreak of the war by the exchange regulations. As the exporter of silver to this country could not be sure of converting the sterling proceeds of his sales into foreign currency at the official rates, the arbitrage business in silver came to a temporary stop, despite the widening of the premium over import parity at which silver was quoted in London. This last factor, however, ceased to be operative with the development of a free market for sterling in New York in which for a time silver was quoted at parity and even at a premium in relation to the official sterling-dollar rate. Thus shipments of newly-mined silver were arranged from the other side of the Atlantic, and their recent arrival has now remedied the shortage which existed in the London market.

Cause of Ban

These shipments may be presumed to have been the direct cause of the ban on imports. The ban, however, has all the appearance of being a "duration" measure. These particular shipments, on the other hand, were but an insignificant ebb in the flow of silver to the United States. How abnormal and precarious was that premium in the sterling price of silver was shown last Tuesday, when the offering of a mere 50,000 ounces —little more than £4,000 worth of silver—caused the spot price to fall by 3/16d. and the forward by ¼d. to 23 5/16d. for each. This suggests that it would not have needed much expenditure in the way of exchange to have allowed the sterling price of silver to fall to its traditional export point in relation to the United States Treasury price of 35 cents for imported metal. Besides, there might have been other ways of restoring this normal relation between the sterling and dollar prices for silver. The Indian Government has considerable and redundant stocks of silver, which may be placed in the neighbourhood of 160 million ounces. Of this total, rather over 10 million ounces are held in London. It was the readiness of the Indian authorities to sell at 23½d. which, in the recent days of acute shortage of spot silver in London, prevented the price from moving above this figure. Would it have involved a serious loss to make a little more of this metal available at the slightly lower price that would have prevented silver from making the eastward journey across the Atlantic? Neither this course nor readiness to allow silver arbitrage to remove the premium over the import point would have involved an ultimate cost comparable with that of putting the whole London silver market into cold storage for the duration of the war. The policy of the authorities in this matter bears some resemblance to the manner of obtaining roast pig described in Charles Lamb's famous essay.

Nor does the matter end there. The ban on free import point would have involved an ultimate cost on an ultimate repeal of the existing silver legislation in the United States. Towards the end of last June, the immediate chances of such a repeal were rated high. A reprieve was granted with the extension of the President's monetary powers, but the smouldering antagonism to the silver policy which flared up a few months ago remains in both Houses of Congress and can only be strengthened by the recent decisions of the British and Indian Governments. If revision of the United States silver policy occurred, and found its expression in a considerable depreciation in the market price of the metal, the British authorities would no doubt view the position with complete unconcern. That could not be true of the Indian Government, whose choice would no longer be that of selling silver at 23½d., or say 21½d., but a far more unpalatable one.

Silver Production

The fundamentals of the silver position are still charged with exceptional abnormality. The world's annual production is probably running above last year's figure of 264 million ounces. With the unrestricted output of copper, and other metals of which silver is a by-product, this output should expand quite irrespective of the price obtained for the metal. The consumption of silver by the arts may at the maximum be placed at 60 million ounces—the United States accounting for about half this total. That leaves about 210 million ounces to be absorbed. India in recent years has accounted for amounts varying from 10 million ounces in 1938 to 99 million ounces in 1936. For the present it may be assumed that the production of silver in Burma—which will enter India without licence—and that from Australia, which is expected to obtain licences without difficulty, will go far to satisfy Indian requirements. Together they amount to about 21 million ounces a year. Any balance required to satisfy hoarding demand in that country will be gratefully provided by the Indian Government out of its stocks. With Burma's and Australia's production provided for in this way, there remains a balance of some 190 million ounces to be housed and paid for. If there is to be no fall in the value of silver, the United States must step into this breach. Their task promises to be much smaller than it was last year, when the United States Treasury bought altogether 403 million ounces.

U.S. Silver Policy.

This gigantic total gives the United States silver policy a vested interest, and therefore a momentum which will be difficult to arrest. It makes the task of annually absorbing the bulk of the world's production of silver pale into insignificance compared with the loss that would be incurred by jettisoning the silver policy. And yet the Silver Purchase Act is no nearer realization than it was when that expensive experiment began in 1934. At its initiation, it needed 1,134 million ounces to bring the silver reserve up to one-third of the gold reserve—the prescribed ratio. Between then and the end of the year the United States Treasury had bought 1,584 million ounces of silver. But owing to the even larger acquisition of gold, it still needed a further 1,165 million ounces of silver to comply with the 1:3 ratio. During the current year the position has got steadily worse as the accumulation of gold in the United States Treasury has acquired record proportions. As long as the Silver Purchase Act remains on the statute books there will be more than ample room for housing in the United States all the silver the world cares to ship to that country. But for that very reason nothing should be done to undermine that statute.

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Statistical Data Concerning Leading Stocks

By Courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Name of Stock (No par value except where indicated)	Par	Dividends: Annual rate $	Dividends: Date of 1st quarterly payment	Book value	Earnings or Deficits: 5 yr Average 1928-30	1936	1937	1938	Yieldonbasis of price in %
Adams Express	..	0.25	Irregular	14	—	0.50	0.62	0.16	3
Allegbany Ludlum Steel	..	0.50	Irregular	21	—	2.13	2.10	D 1.04	2
Allis Chalmers	..	1.25	Irregular	32	—	2.27	4.42	1.44	3
American can	25	4	Feb. 15	46	6.29	5.80	6.08	4.35	4
Am. and Foreign Power	..	—	—	—	1.43	D 9.45	D 8.77	D 8.66	nil
Am. and For.P. $7 cum.Pref.		—	—	110	23.49	5.84	7.11	6.83	nil
Am. Locomotive	..	—	—	6	4.20	D 1.71	4.75	D 4.90	nil
Am. Radiator	..	0.30†	Irregular	11	1.84	0.70	0.68	D 0.08	3
Am. Rolling Mill	..	—	—	28	2.46	2.25	2.55	D 1.16	nil
American Smelting	..	3	Feb. 28	35	7.27	6.85	6.54	3.24	6
Am. Tel. and Tel.	100	9	Jan. 15	127	1.30	9.89	9.76	8.32	5
Am. Tob. "B"	35	5	Mar. 1	24	6.00	3.71	5.04	4.39	8
Am. Waterworks	..	—	—	10	2.80	1.52	1.14	0.38	nil
Anaconda Copper	50	1.25	Irregular	58	4.97	1.83	3.62	1.10	4
Atch., Top. & S. Fe	100	—	—	260	19.16	1.56	0.60	0.83	nil
Auburn Automobiles	..	—	—	28	9.72	D 6.67	D15.00	D 1.73	nil
Baltimore and Ohio	100	—	—	126	11.36	0.85	D 1.20	D 6.04	nil
Barber Asphalt	(10)	0.25	Irregular	32	—	1.14	1.91	D 0.85	2
Barnsdall Oil	5	0.90	Feb. 1	8	—	1.01	0.85	1.26	7
Bethlehem Steel	..	1.50†	Irregular	117	7.06	2.09	7.63	D 0.70	2
Boeing Airplane	5	—	—	10	—	0.32	0.45	D 0.77	nil
Borg-Warner	5	1.35	Irregular	16	—	3.57	3.63	D 0.01	5
Bklyn. Manh. Tran.	..	—	—	79	6.78	0.30	4.09	D 1.25	nil
Canadian Pacific Rly.	25	—	—	40	3.11	0.04	0.30	D 0.32	nil
Case, J. I.	100	—	—	154	14.53	12.36	13.98	8.89	nil
Chase Nat. Bank	13.55	1.40	F.A. 1	32	4.04	2.24	2.03	—	3
Chesapeake & Ohio.	25	2.50	Jan. 1	51	5.67	5.72	4.43	2.62	6
Chrysler	5	5.00	Irregular	40	4.69	14.25	11.66	4.32	6
Columbia Gas and Electric.		—	—	16	2.08	0.53	0.57	0.31	nil
Commercial Credit	10	4.00	Mar. 31	29	—	6.08	7.10	4.60	9
Commonwealth & Southern		—	—	5	0.67	0.13	0.18	0.08	nil
Consolidated Edison	..	2	Mar. 15	52	4.50	2.32	2.17	2.09	6
Consolidated Oil	..	0.80	Feb. 15	18	—	1.18	1.48	0.55	11
Continental Oil	..	1	Jan. 30	17	0.64	1.78	2.97	1.00	4
Corn Products	25	3	Jan. 20	34	4.41	3.86	2.52	3.17	5
Distillers Corp. Seagrams	..	2.05	Mar. 15	21	nil	2.42	3.95	3.75	11
Douglas Aircraft	..	3	Irregular	21	1.50	1.74	1.90	3.76	4
Dupont de Nemours	10	7	Mar. 15	42	5.17	7.54	7.27	3.75	4
Eagle Picher Lead	10	0.20†	Irregular	14	—	0.74	0.40	—	2
Electric Bond & Share	5	—	—	21	2.15	0.17	0.42	0.18	nil
Elec. Bond & Share $6 Pref.		6	Feb. 1	130	—	6.42	7.31	—	9
Flintkote	..	1.00	—	13	—	1.75	1.50	1.21	5
General Electric	..	1.40	Jan. 25	11	1.81	1.52	2.21	0.90	4
General Motors	10	3.50†	Mar. 12	19	4.83	5.36	4.38	2.17	6
General Railway Signal	..	—	—	16	7.99	0.17	1.58	D 0.85	nil
Glidden	..	0.50	—	22	—	3.29	2.62	D 0.29	3
Goodrich Rubber	..	1	—	24	2.09	4.03	D 2.25	0.14	6
Goodyear Tire and Rubber		1†	Irregular	27	5.12	3.90	1.95	1.34	4
Great Northern Ry. Pfd.	..	—	—	157	9.47	3.99	4.04	1.09	nil
Greyhound	..	1.35	Jan. 1	9	D0.16	1.50	1.59	1.43	8
Int. Nickel	..	2	Mar. 30	14	0.85	2.40	3.31	2.09	5
Int. Tel. and Tel.	..	—	—	30	3.45	0.63	1.60	1.10	nil
Kennecott	..	2	Mar. 30	54	3.67	2.36	4.60	2.10	5
Loew's Inc.	..	2.50†	Mar. 30	34	6.71	6.73	8.47	4.65	7
Montgomery Ward	..	1.25†	Apr. 15	26	2.51	3.63	3.41	3.50	2
Nat. City Bank N.Y.	12½	1	F. A. 1	25	4.12	2.10	2.00	—	3
Nat. Dairy Products	..	0.80	Jan. 2	12	3.58	2.01	1.53	1.69	5
National Distillers	..	2	Feb. 1	21	—	3.81	3.86	3.85	8
Nat. Power and Light	..	0.60	Mar. 1	22	1.74	0.99	1.36	1.28	7
New York Central	..	—	—	142	12.63	1.79	0.99	D 3.13	nil
North Am. Aviation	1	1.40	Irregular	2	—	0.001	0.14	0.55	6
North American Co.	10	1.20*	Jan. 2	21	4.47	1.74	1.95	1.55	5
Pacific Gas and Electric	25	2	Jan. 16	30	2.83	2.55	2.71	2.47	6
Pacific Lighting	..	3*	Feb. 15	19	2.70	3.88	4.10	4.18	6
Packard Motors	..	—	—	3	1.11	0.47	0.20	D 0.12	nil
Paramount Pictures	1	0.15	—	17	—	1.18	1.96	0.84	2
Pennsylvania Railroad	50	1	Irregular	89	7.01	2.94	2.07	0.84	5
Phillips Petroleum	..	2	Mar. 1	8	3.69	4.02	5.42	2.03	5
Public Service of N.J.	..	2.50	Mar. 30	35	3.15	2.80	2.61	2.34	6
Pure Oil	..	0.25†	Irregular	22	1.77	1.63	2.15	0.38	3
Radio Corp.	..	0.20	Irregular	nil	1.32	0.21	0.41	0.30	4
Reynolds Tobacco "B"	..	2	Jan. 1	4	3.04	2.93	2.82	2.37	5
Schenley	5	—	—	45	—	7.05	5.04	2.46	nil
Sears Roebuck	..	4.25	Mar. 16	30	5.03	5.60	5.58	4.18	5
Socony Vacuum Corp.	15	0.50†	M. S. 15	44	—	1.38	1.82	1.29	4
Southern Pacific	100	—	—	123	10.19	3.84	0.20	D 1.81	nil
Standard Brands	..	0.47½	Jan. 2	90	1.53	1.11	0.73	0.62	6
Standard Gas & Electric	..	—	—	4	6.59	D 0.99	D 0.86	D 2.23	nil
Standard Oil of N.J.	25	1.25*	J. D. 15	0	3.47	3.73	5.64	2.86	2
Texas Gulf Sulphur	..	2	Mar. 15	49	5.21	2.56	3.02	1.81	6
Union Carbide & Carbon	..	1.90†	Jan. 2	15	3.40	4.14	4.81	2.77	2
Union Pacific Railway	100	6	Jan. 2	38	17.53	8.20	6.15	6.62	6
United Aircraft	5	2	Irregular	8	—	0.76	1.52	2.05	4
United Airlines	5	—	—	7	—	0.26	D 0.52	D 0.66	nil
United Corp.	..	—	—	2	0.55	0.19	0.22	0.07	nil
United Gas Improvement	..	1	Mar. 23	11	1.29	1.09	1.09	0.99	7
U.S. Rubber	10	—	—	24	nil	3.31	2.21	0.43	nil
U.S. Steel	..	—	—	147	12.90	2.91	8.01	D 3.79	nil
Vanadium	..	1†	Irregular	29	4.59	0.40	2.22	0.61	3
Warner Bros. Pictures	..	—	—	18	1.84	0.75	1.48	0.41	nil
Westinghouse Elec.	6.50	3.50	Feb. 28	70	7.22	5.67	7.53	3.38	3

*Plus extras D Deficit E Est †Dividends are for the latest four quarters

Chile, Japan Negotiating Trade Treaty

Santiago, Chile, Jan. 21.

Chile and Japan are now negotiating for a trade treaty, it was officially announced today. The announcement of the negotiations heightened Chile's hopes of securing a new export market to fill the gap left by Germany's withdrawal because of the war.

Under the treaty, Chile would export to Japan minerals, especially copper, nitrate, beans and other vegetables, dried fruits and cooking salt, it was learned.

The Chilean Under Secretary of Commerce, Sr. Gayetano Vigar, and Mr. Eiji Kawasaki, secretary of the Japanese Legation, conferred here Friday and agreed that Sr. Vigar should deliver a draft of the proposed trade treaty to the Japanese Minister to Chile, Mr. Kanzo Shiozaki, Saturday, it was reported.—United Press.

Bombay Cotton Market

Bombay, Jan. 20.

Fully Good Broach, April/May Contract, touched 293½ in the Bombay Cotton market on Wednesday on heavy liquidation, but at this level the market met with replacement buying.

Confidence, which had been evident during the past few weeks, was conspicuously absent, an outstanding pointer being the size of long interest indicated by the premium of 10¼ rupees for Broach July/August.

The turnover in spots was moderate, compared with the weight of arrivals, which have been increasing considerably.

Occasional business was done for export, but there is little hope of demand broadening until the parity is more favourably.—Reuter.

New York Metals

New York, Jan. 20.

New York Metals: Antimony, Chinese, in carload lots (25 tons), f.o.b. New York, duty paid, 16½ cents per lb. unch. Tin, Straits, c.i.f. New York (25 ton lots) 46⅝ cents per pound, unchanged. Copper, Electrolytic, ms. hand, 12¼ cents per lb. unchanged.—Reuter.

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PRES. COOLIDGE	Mar. 12	PRES. COOLIDGE	May 7

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ARIZONA MARU ..... Feb. 27
For Bombay
SUMATRA MARU ..... Jan. 26
LONDON MARU ..... Feb. 11
For Calcutta
BORNEO MARU ..... Jan. 24
HIMALAYA MARU ..... Feb. 12

Nagasaki Sailings
For Manila, Cebu and Davao
TAKAO MARU ..... Feb. 12
MEXICO MARU ..... Feb. 5

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BANGKOK MARU ..... Feb. 3

Kobe Sailings
For Australia and New Zealand
TOKYO MARU ..... Jan. 31
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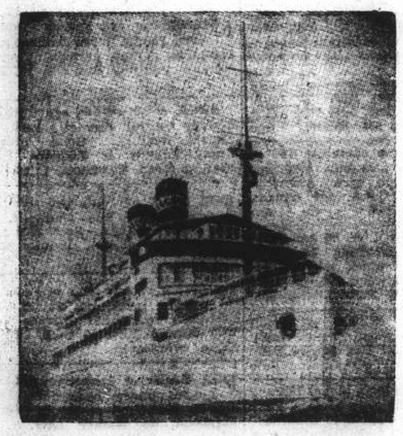

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VESSELS ARRIVING TO-DAY

The following particulars in connection with vessels due to arrive to-day are based upon information available yesterday evening

From TRIESTE: Fusijama, due p.m. Old Ningpo Wharf.

From CAPETOWN: Tegelberg, due a.m. Holt's Wharf.

From DAIREN: Tsingtao Maru, with mail, due between 2-3 p.m. Whangpo Wharf.

DUE AT FUTURE DATES

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

EUROPE AND STRAITS

From LISBON			From SOERABAYA		
Torrens	10/12	30/1	Tjibadak	12/1	29/1
			Tjitjalengka	19/1	5/2
From TRIESTE			**From MANILA**		
Himalaya	21/12	7/2	P. Taft	22/1	28/1
			Tjibadak	21/1	29/1
From KARACHI			**From HONGKONG**		
Sumatra	27/12	25/1	See "China Ports" below		

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK			From SEATTLE		
A. Maersk	9/12	26/1	Collingsworth	13/1	7/2
Mokihana	—	10/2	**From PORTLAND**		
Sophocles	24/12	14/2	Agra	23/12	30/1
Ivaran	—	17/2	**From HONOLULU**		
Sorholt	30/12	21/2	Asama M.	9/1	10/2
Laura Maersk	10/1	25/2	**From KOBE**		
From PANAMA			A. Maersk	21/1	26/1
L. Maersk	21/1	25/2	**From NAGASAKI**		
From LOS ANGELES			Nagasaki M.	23/1	24/1
Asama M.	1/1	10/2	**From KEELUNG**		
Sophocles	16/1	14/2	Hukuken M.	24/1	26/1
Sorholt	18/1	21/2			
Tatuta M.	15/1	24/2			
From SAN FRANCISCO					
Tatuta M.	18/1	24/2			

AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA

From CAPETOWN		
Ruys	17/1	24/2

CHINA PORTS

From DAIREN		
Dairen M.	22/1	24/1

VESSELS LEAVING

SOUTH CHINA COAST

JARDINES. FREQUENT SAILINGS to SOUTH CHINA PORTS, INDO-CHINA, BORNEO, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and INDIA.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

STRAITS AND EUROPE

TRITON Jan. 29. ADEN PORT SUDAN, PORT, SAID, CASABLANCA, BERGEN and OSLO via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE and COLOMBO.—Motorship Triton of the Wilhelmsen Lines will be despatched from Shanghai for the above-mentioned ports on or about January 29. For freight or passage please apply to the agents Dodwell and Co., Ltd., 17 Canton Road. Tel. 11366. 29-1

(Continued in next column)

VESSELS SAILING

The undermentioned vessels are due to sail from Shanghai upon the dates indicated.

For LIVERPOOL		**For SAN FRANCISCO**	
Hakozaki Maru	5/2	Agra	3/2
For OSLO		P. Taft	3/2
Triton	29/1	P. Cleveland	12/2
For BOMBAY		Asama Maru	17/2
Nagara Maru	28/1	P. Pierce	26/2
Okitu Maru	2/2	**For SEATTLE**	
For COLOMBO		Collingsworth	9/2
Toyama M.	27/1	**For YOKOHAMA**	
For CAPETOWN		Suwa Maru	29/1
Tagelberg	23/1	**For KOBE**	
Ruys	26/2	Taiyo Maru	22/1
For JAVA		**For NAGASAKI**	
Tjibadak	1/2	Nagasaki Maru	25/1
Tjitjalengka	8/2	**For DAIREN**	
For HONGKONG		Tsingtao Maru	24/1
Asama Maru	11/2	Dairen Maru	26/1
For NEW YORK		Hoten Maru	29/1
Tamesis	22/1	Tsingtao Maru	1/2
Sakito Maru	30/1	Dairen Maru	3/2
M. Maersk	1/2		
Kansai Maru	5/2		
L. Maersk	12/2		
Ivaran	19/2		

VESSELS LEAVING (Cont.)

NORTH CHINA COAST

JARDINES. FREQUENT SAILINGS to North CHINA PORTS.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

AMERICA

TAMESIS Jan. 22. For LOS ANGELES and NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL.—Barber-Wilhelmsen Line motor vessel Tamesis sails from Shanghai on January 22, accepting cargo for all Overland Points. Dodwell & Co., Ltd.—Agents, 17 Canton Road. Tel. 11366. 22-1

MARCHEN MAERSK Feb. 1. Via JAPAN for LOS ANGELES and via PANAMA to NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, SAVANNAH and NORFOLK.—For Freight and Passage apply to Maersk Line, Shanghai Agency, 210-214 Kiukiang Road. Tel. 15566. 1-2

KANSAI M. Feb. 5. FOR LOS ANGELES, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE.—FOR freight apply to O. S. K Line, 20 Canton Road. Room No. 316 Tel. 15324. 5-2

SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA

TEGELBERG Jan. 23. FOR MAURITIUS, REUNION, TAMATAVE, LOURENCO MARQUES, DURBAN, CAPETOWN, MOSSEL BAY, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, ZANZIBAR and MOMBASA via HONGKONG, MANILA, SAIGON, BANGKOK (Koh-Si-Chang) SINGAPORE and BATAVIA.—The K.P.M. Line ms. Tegelberg sails from Holt's Wharf, Pootung on Tuesday, January 23. Cargo accepted for all ports in South and East Africa, also East Coast of South America. For passage and freight apply to the Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap Shanghai N.V. Agents, K.P.M. Line, Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road. Tel. Nos. 16247 (4 Lines). 23-1

Going Home?

Remember to advise us of your home address to substitute the *North-China Herald* for the *North-China Daily News*. Including postage $18 per quarter to any address in Europe or America. Telephone 11095 (Circulation).

POST OFFICE NOTICES

The following times apply to the Head Post Office, Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

MONDAY, January 22.	Reg.	Ord.
Ninghsien etc. via Chinhai	9.30	10.00
Aust. N.Z. and Indo-China	19.00	20.00
Hongkong and Canton	19.30	20.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	19.30	20.00
TUESDAY, January 23.		
U.S.S.R. and Europe via Siberia	*20.00	8.00
Tinghai and Shenkiamen via Tinghai	x 9.30	10.00
Nantung	14.30	15.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	19.30	20.00

* The night before.
X Provisional time—subject to alterations.
Next parcel mail mail for U.S.A. closes on Feb. 2.

Air Mails

Neth (K.L.M.) Air Mail Service (Batavia-Naples) per steamer to Hongkong.

Royal Netherlands Indies' Airways K.N.I.L.M. Saigon-Batavia-Sydney) per steamer to Hongkong.

Shanghai-Japan Air Mail Service: daily at 9 p.m.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at 9.45 a.m. and 12.00, at Yuhang Road Sub-Office at 9.15 a.m. and 11.30 a.m.

Hwaining Kiukiang and Hankow per Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.

Ningsia, Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan Kweichow, Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.

Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tatung, Kalgan, Shanhaikwan, Tsingtao Tunghsan, Shihkiachwang, Chengte, Kaifeng, Taiyuan and Yuncheng by the planes of the Chung Hua Air Transport Co. daily at 9.30 p.m.

Light Train Mail

Via N.S.R. 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Kiangpei offices north and west of Jukao 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Hangchow 11.30 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

North Pinghan and Lunghai Line (Chenghsien and east thereof) 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Wuhu Hwaining, Kiukiang and Hankow 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Remarks: For Europe via Siberia:—Mails for Europe via Siberia are despatched on every Tuesday and Friday per trains via Nanking and Tientsin to connect with the Trans-Siberian trains.

Ocean Mails for Europe and America.

Next steamer mails will be closed as follows:—
Per steamer via Suez, Jan. 29, due L'don Mar. 4.
Per steamer via Pacific, Feb. 2, due L'don Mar. 7.

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

Monday, January 22, 1940 (14th day of 12th moon)	SICCAWEI Jan. 20 16.00	Jan. 20 21.00	Jan. 21 4.00	Jan. 21 9.00
Barometer inches	30.37	30.37	30.39	30.45
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	+0.04	0.00	+0.01	+0.03
at 32 F. (" " 12 hrs.)	—0.01	—0.05	+0.02	+0.08
Wind (direction)	NNE	NNE	N	N/E
" (miles per hour)	11.2	13.7	10.6	12.4
Temperature (Fahr.)	33.1°	34.3°	32.9°	33.4°
Humidity %	99	96	95	91
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	10	10	10	10
Rainfall inches	s. 0.08	s. 0.11	s. 0.12	s. 0.09

Siccawei Abridged Report January 20	Mean 1940	24 hrs. variation	67 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	30.39	+0.05	30.39
Temp. Min. 25.2 Max. 38.7	37.0	—4.3	37.9
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	1.33	s. 0.32	1.05

Time and Tide	22/1	23/1	24/1	25/1	26/1
Sun rises at Shanghai	6.52	6.52	6.51	6.51	6.51
Sun sets at Shanghai	17.19	17.20	17.21	17.22	17.23
Moon rises at Shanghai	14.44	15.44	16.42	17.35	19.03
Moon sets at Shanghai	3.56	4.50	5.44	6.35	7.23
Flood makes Shai. 6 to 18	8.26	9.16	10.08	10.56	11.14
Ebb makes Shai. 6 to 18	14.10	15.00	15.56	16.02	16.30
H. W. W'sung Bar 6 to 18	10.41	11.26	11.58	12.31	13.20
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	8.10	—	6.95	7.56	8.49

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Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	*From*	*Consignees*
Sandro Sandri	T'lungkong	Chu Foong
Hukusei M.	Tsingtao	Y.K.K.
Haikong	Hsinkong	G.M.C.
Chekiang M.	Tsungming	T.K.K.
Bonho	Hsinkong	Dong Shing
Chingning M.	Tsungming	T.K.K.
Hungyun M.	T'lungkong	T.K.K.
Liesel	T'senkong	Chin Doh
Tonjer	C'wangtao	K.M.A.
Tamesis	Hongkong	Dodwell

Yesterday's Departures

Name	*Flag*	*Despatcher*
Haifung	Chi.	Tung Hai
Hirano M	Jap.	T.K.K.
Pendopo	Neth	S.V.O.C
Chingning M	Jap.	T.K.K.
Nantung M	Jap.	T.K.K.
Essi	Pan.	Union S.S
Hoten M	Jap.	D.K.K.
Nagasaki M	Jap.	T.K.K.
Jun M	Jap.	K.U.K.
Leecheng	Jap.	D.K.K.
Conte Verde	Ital	Lloyd T
Tyosa M	Jap	T.K.K.
J'ne Justesen	Dan	K.M.S.
Elbhof	Ger	Carlowitz
Hareldawins	Br.	T.C.C.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	*Flag*	*Type*	*Berthed*
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
Henderson	Am.	Tr	U.S.N.B
Luzon	Am.	Gbt	F.N.B.
Marblehead	Am.	Cr	B.N.B.
Oahu	Am.	Gbt	B.N.B.
Pigeon 6	Am.	Gbt.	Y.P.D.W.
E. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	Garden P.
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	J.N.B.

TŌA K. K.

Nagasaki Express Service

	Arrival	*Departure*
NAGASAKI MARU (Yangtszepoo Wharf)	Jan. 24	Jan. 25 at 9 a.m. (Yangtszepoo Wharf)
NAGASAKI MARU	Jan. 28	Jan. 29 at 9 a.m.

Kobe Express Service

	(Wayside Wharf)	(Wayside Wharf)
TAIYO MARU	Jan. 19	Jan. 22 at 5.30 a.m.

(Passengers are cordially requested to go on board before midnight of 21st.)

KASIMA MARU	Jan. 23	Jan. 29 at noon
TAIYO MARU	Jan. 29	Feb. 1 at 10 a.m.

For passage apply to the ticket office of Toa Kaiun Kaisya at Astor House Hotel. Telephone 45297, 42350, 42359

TŌA KAIUN KAISYA

5 THE BUND TELEPHONE 19600

D. K. K.

SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-DAIREN LINE

	Arrival.	*Departure.*
ss. HOTEN MARU	Jan. 19	Jan. 21 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Jan. 22	Jan. 24 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	Jan. 24	Jan. 26 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	Jan. 27	Jan. 29 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Jan. 30	Feb. 1 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	Feb. 1	Feb. 3 at 9 a.m.

SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-TIENTSIN-DAIREN-LINE
(Freight only)

ss. KOGA MARU ..... Jan. 25

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Homewards

For CASABLANCA, BERGEN AND OSLO
Via Aden and Port Said

ms. TRITON loads Shanghai .. .. January 29

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The Indian War Effort

Essential Unity in Defending Half a Hemisphere; Princes' Gifts

THE political demand of the Congress Party for a declaration of British war aims has tended to obscure the importance of the practical support which this country is giving to the Allies, states "The Times," which publishes an article by a correspondent in India. The Congress demand is the one jarring note in a situation which finds Indians, of all creeds and communities, in complete accord with Great Britain and France that Hitlerism must be eradicated before permanent peace can descend upon the world. Even the Congress Party, while seeking some specific assurance as to the future Constitution, is in agreement with all other political parties in expressing hostility to Nazism and all it represents.

The Indian reaction to the seizure of Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, and Poland corresponded with the opinion of all the great democracies. The Press has been unanimous in condemning power politics, both in Europe and the Far East. Sympathy with Great Britain has found expression in a wide variety of offers of service and cash from all sections of the community, and, although the Congress Party is withholding active support for the moment, its leaders constantly emphasize that they seek a declaration of British intentions only that they may the more willingly collaborate in winning the war. The machinery of the Government of India, under the immediate guidance of the Viceroy, has been unobtrusively but definitely directed into war channels, and the vast resources of the country are being systematically regimented behind the Allied cause.

The geographical position of India and her association with Great Britain endow the country with immense political and military importance, while her actual and potential assets in men and material are enormous. In conjunction with the Royal Navy, the Indian Army is helping to maintain peace over half a hemisphere. With troops in Egypt and Aden the country is assisting in the protection of the Red Sea; her influence is behind the friendly sheikhs of the Persian Gulf. Afghanistan, apprehensive of the intentions of Russia, has in India a firm friend, holding that arch of mountainous terrain stretching from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal. Indian troops in Singapore contribute to the safety of Burma and the Malay States, sharing with the British Navy in upholding peace over the northern part of the Indian Ocean. East Africa looks to India for goods and reinforcements if necessary; Great Britain, the Dominions, and France obtain supplies from her.

Army Expansion

The expeditionary forces of British and Indian troops which reinforced the garrisons in Egypt, Aden, and Singapore did so at the request of the British Government. The troops are fully equipped for their tasks in these places, and possess the latest mechanized first line transport. Arrangements for the expansion of the Indian Army are proceeding. Under a registration scheme designed to secure the services of 25,000 men, recruiting officers are examining the thousands who are flocking to the Colours. The men are not enlisted immediately. After examination they are returned to their homes, to await calling-up orders. Groups of Europeans are now being called up for service as officers and are undergoing training at Belgaum. They represent only a few of the hundreds who are anxious to serve.

While the authorities are ready to provide officers in larger numbers the unexpected course of the war has prevented the absorption of as many officers as was at first expected. The withdrawal of civilians from commerce and industry has been arranged in collaboration with the European Association, which has rendered the Government notable service, in the matter both of supplying officers and of the compilation of a national register. Arrangements to associate the Indian upper and middle classes with the provision of officers in emergency are also well advanced.

Units of the Royal Air Force, normally stationed in India, have reinforced Imperial garrisons in Malaya and the Middle East. An Indian Air Force Volunteer Reserve is in process of creation; it will consist of five independent flights located at Karachi, Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras. The personnel for these forces will be found in India. Hitherto all pilots and mechanics for the Air Force in India have been trained at Air Ministry establishments in the United Kingdom and elsewhere; now British, Indian, and Anglo-Indian personnel are being recruited, trained, and commissioned in India. The various civilian flying clubs have placed their resources at the disposal of the authorities, and nearly all pilots who hold the necessary licences have expressed their willingness to serve with the air forces.

The Royal Indian Navy is mobilized and is collaborating with the Royal Navy in Indian waters. Arrangements have been made for the protection of ports and harbours. Enemy ships in Indian ports when war broke out have been detained. Authority has been given for the commandeering of vessels and for restricting the transfer of ships and aircraft. A Controller of Shipping and controllers of enemy trading have been appointed. Exports to the enemy have been forbidden, and exports to neutral countries are supervised and controlled. Restrictions have been placed on the movement of gold and on exchange and foreign securities. Air raid precautions have been taken in important towns and cities, particularly on the seaboard. Provincial and local authorities have organized trial blackouts, in which the public have been deeply interested and have actively co-operated.

Princes' Gifts

The loyalty of the Indian Princes is reflected in their spontaneous and unanimous rally to support the British Throne. Rulers of princely houses, which for generations have played an important role in Indian history, have once more placed their personal services and the resources of their States at the disposal of the King-Emperor. Large cash gifts are flowing in to the Viceroy from the States. Up to November 30 cash contributions totalling Rs.44 lakhs (£330,000) and recurring donations amounting to Rs.14 lakhs (£105,000) have been made by the Princes. The Nizam of Hyderabad has not only made a gift of £100,000 to the British Air Ministry to meet the cost of an air fighting squadron, but has offered a monthly contribution of £10,000 for the duration of the war. The Jamsaheb of Nawanagar is making a monthly contribution representing one-tenth of the income of his State. All the States possessing troops have offered their services, the most outstanding examples being Hyderabad, Kashmir, and Bikaner; the Maharaja of Bikaner has offered to raise and maintain five battalions.

Leading Princes have inspired their countrymen to support the Allied cause. Appeals for war support have been addressed to the Moslems by the Nizam of Hyderabad, to the Sikhs and the Dogras by the Maharaja of Kashmir, and to the Mahrattas by the Maharaja of Kolhapur. Palaces in New Delhi belonging to Hyderabad, Baroda, Kashmir, and Travancore have been placed at the disposal of the Government, and special war departments now occupy them. Modern ambulance units have been offered by the rulers of Rampur, Bhopal, and Bahawalpur, and by that composite group which forms the Eastern States Agency. The maritime States are associated in measures for the protection of the seaboard, and all the States have enacted war legislation in keeping with that found necessary in British India. The friendly relations which have long existed between Great Britain and Nepal have again been emphasized by the gesture of the Maharaja, who, as in the last War, has offered a contingent of 3,000 Gurkhas for service in India.

Offers of personal services, gifts of cash, and indications that the resources of their territories were at the disposal of the King-Emperor have been received from the rulers of many frontier States and clans. Among them are offers from the Maharaja of Sikkim, the Mehtar of Chitral, the Nawab of Amb, the Khan of Kalat, the Jam of Belas, and from a group in the Gilgit Agency, including the Mirs of Hunza and Nagir, the Governor of Punial, the Governor of Kuh-Ghizar, the Governor of Ishkoman, and the Mehtar Jao Sultan Wali Khan of Somal (Gupis).

Supply Problems

Before war broke out the Government of India was investigating supply problems, and a Department of Supply was created when war became imminent. The Department is responsible for the supply of raw materials and manufactured goods directly required for the conduct of the war, and has already fulfilled many orders for the British Government. A comprehensive organization has been set up to secure supplies of cloth, blankets, steel, textiles, boots, leather, tentage, and other materials; many of the millions of sandbags which now protect British buildings were obtained from the jute mills in Calcutta. The preliminary investigation which preceded the establishment of the Department enabled the work of organizing supplies to become effective immediately war broke out, and the expansion of the country's industries is already notable. During the first two months of the war the Department of Supply placed orders amounting to Rs.13 crores (about £10,000,000), which is double the normal yearly output of the Indian Stores Supply, and takes no account of the large quantities of munitions from the ordnance factories supplied during the same period.

The supply of munitions to Great Britain and the Dominions, as well as to the Forces abroad, has been an outstanding feature of war organization in India. As a result of the recommendations of the Chatfield Committee the Army in India is being modernized both to make it stronger in hitting power (increase and development of weapons) and in mobility (mechanization). The war effort of the M.G.O. Branch of Army Headquarters, which has a major share in the provision of weapons and mechanical vehicles, has been directed towards accelerating the process of modernization. Factories are being expanded and modernized to meet war requirements, and all supplies surplus to Indian requirements are being made available to Great Britain and the Dominions. Thus essential military supplies, such as ammunition of all kinds, saddlery, clothing, respirators, and metal and steel products, are being sent for the use of Imperial service troops in all parts of the world.

Economic Reactions

The mere allocation of resources for war purposes has had repercussions on general economic conditions, and an Economic Resources Board has been set up to deal with this aspect of the war problem. The increase in price levels, attendant upon restricted imports and exports at higher prices, has had effects upon Government policy, and it has inevitably followed that different departments supervising different interests have had divergent views as to the policy to be pursued. The Economic Resources Board provides a centre for the discussion and solution of these special problems.

Already much has been achieved by a conference on price policy, and steps have been taken to check profiteering in foodstuffs and other necessaries. The board is preparing special memoranda and statistics for the use of departments of Government, and, apart from its war work, is regarded as a nucleus for that permanent body of specialist opinion which is required in India if the country is to take its due place in the economy of the Commonwealth and the world.

Much is being done in the dissemination of war news and authentic information regarding the British war effort. A Central Board of Information has been created to co-ordinate the provision and publication of news through all existing channels. All India Radio has increased transmission hours at all its eight stations—Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, Lucknow, Trichinopoly, and Peshawar. Daily news bulletins are given in eight languages—English, Hindustani, Bengali, Gujerati, Marathi, Tamil, Telegu, and Pushtu. For neighbouring listeners Persian has lately been added. There are five daily news bulletins in English, four in Hindustani, and three in each of the other languages being used for Indian listeners. In addition, all stations relay London bulletins daily, and there are special bulletins in different languages for rural listeners.

Spontaneous gifts from all classes of the community prompted the Viceroy to open a special fund, which is rapidly mounting. The fund incorporates appeals for the Red Cross and St. Dunstan's, which is arranging to meet the needs of Indian soldiers who may be blinded in the war. The gifts received vary from handsome donations by the Princes to small contributions from the poorest in the land. An ex-soldier, with an income of one rupee a month, has offered to contribute one-thirtieth of it to the fund. A Punjab cultivator has made gifts of potatoes and onions, and has volunteered to supply eggs and fresh vegetables "ever ready" at pre-war prices. The gifts to the fund reflect the widespread willingness of the people to render aid in some form.

Whatever may be the outcome of the domestic political controversy, it is not likely to alter the unanimous opinion of the country that Hitlerism has to be defeated, nor lessen the efforts made in India to assist in the prosecution of the war.

Central British War Fund (Shanghai)

The following subscriptions and donations received during the past week are gratefully acknowledged:—

Balance brought forward	$483,217.65
Brown, Miss A. Venn	10.00
International Assurance Co., Ltd.	1,000.00
Stuart Ltd.	250.00
Alexander Clark Co. (Shanghai) Ltd.	500.00
*Anonymous	25.00
*Stanley, Miss R.	20.00
Reneman, C. C.	20.00
Shellim, Mrs. Sara, Hove, England	3,000.00
Reneman, C. C.	20.00
Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Rayden in memory of D. A. Ross	10.00
*Harris, Miss F. I.	30.00
Johns, Mr. and Mrs. J. H.	75.00
Willoughby, Dr. J. of Yungchow	25.00
*Southerton, R. G.	10.00
Anonymous	200.00
*Smith, Mr. and Mrs. S. J.	10.00
*Anonymous	20.00
*Barbey, G. C.	10.00
*Brown, W. J.	25.00
*Crank, A. H.	5.00
*Davidson, D. H.	10.00
*Davies, A. G.	10.00
*Drake, D. M.	5.00
*Graham, A.	10.00
*Henry, W. C.	10.00
*Knox, H. C.	5.00
*Oliver, J. S. K.	10.00
*Read, G. J.	5.00
*Sadler, G.	10.00
*Simpson, J. K.	25.00
*Spikins, T.	20.00
*Stickels, A. M.	20.00
*Theobald, C. H.	10.00
*Waller, E. H.	5.00
*Watson, T.	10.00
*Wood, T. H.	10.00
*C. B.	10.00
*J. E.	25.00
*Bourke, Mr. and Mrs. H. P.	10.00
*Graham-Barrow, C. R.	5.00
*Downton, E. J.	5.00
*Jensen, G. V.	5.00
*Karanjia, S. P.	5.00
Green, Mr. and Mrs. A.	20.00
Sparke, C. E.	200.00
*Harvey, Albert H.	15.00
Wanderleach, Wm.	50.00
Mackenzie & Co., Ltd.	3,000.00
*J. G. J.	20.00
*Caddick, A. V.	10.00
In memory of R. F. Picozzi from a few friends in the Plant Department, Shanghai Telephone Co.	50.00
Members of the Staff of Butterfield & Swire, China Navigation Co., Ltd., Orient Paint, Varnish & Colour Co., Ltd.	2,682.87
Calcraft, L. A.	30.00
*P.	10.00
Ethel and Frank Ward in memory of R. F. Picozzi	10.00
	$494,800.52
Forward	£6,192. 5..
Ralfe, R. D.	2. 0.2
*Maas, N.	2.10.0
Anonymous	5. 0.0
Caddick, A. V.	1. 0.0
Ford, Wm.	5. 0.0
	£6,207.19..

*—Monthly contributions.

U.S. Senate Holds Solemn Session

Late Senator Borah to Be Given State Funeral On Monday in Chamber

Washington, Jan. 21.

In a solemn ten-minute session yesterday the Senate heard the formal announcement of the death of their dean, Senator William Borah, Republican Isolationist of Idaho, who died on Friday night of cerebral hæmorrhage.

The Senate ordered a high state funeral for Monday at 12.30 p.m. in the Senate Chamber, which President Roosevelt, the Supreme Court Justices, the Cabinet and high officials will attend.

Senator Borah's youthful colleague, Senator D. Worth Clark, Democrat of Idaho, who is serving his first term in the Senate, in a trembling voice announced that "last night, at 8.45 p.m., remorseless events transpired unkindly to take from us our beloved friend and colleague."

Senator Clark offered a formal resolution expressing the Senate's deep sympathy to Mrs. Borah and providing details of the funeral.

"Without objection," Vice President John N. Garner said haltingly, "the resolution is agreed to."—United Press.

Opposition Much Weakened

Washington, Jan. 19.

In commenting on the death of Senator William E. Borah, observers here recall that as the patriarch in the Senate, Mr. Borah was consulted by all Senators in favour of American isolation. His demise leaves the leadership of this school of thought to Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California who, despite fine abilities and energy, political observers opine, has not nearly as much influence as the late Mr. Borah. Mr. Johnson is supported by Mr. Robert M. La Follette, jr. of Visconsin and Mr. Sheridan Downey, of California. Both these Senators are young men whose abilities as speakers have been conclusively established during the recent dobates on the Neutrality Law when their talent drew a number of Senators to their school of thought. These successes are not sufficient, however, to assure the two politicians the same triumphs attained by the late Mr. Borah, as in the debates over the United States' joining the League of Nations or the International Conference of The Hague.

The death of Senator Borah, observers believe, constitutes a serious loss to the faction of the Senate opposing the foreign policy of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Congressional circles here find no possible successor for the man who practically to the last breath fought for his cause against international co-operation and against the ideals of the League of Nations.—Havas.

Idaho to Pay Homage

Boise, Idaho, Jan. 21.

The State of Idaho will pay homage to the late Senator William E. Borah when his body will lie in state with full military honours in the State Capital rotunda on Thursday, it was announced yesterday.—United Press.

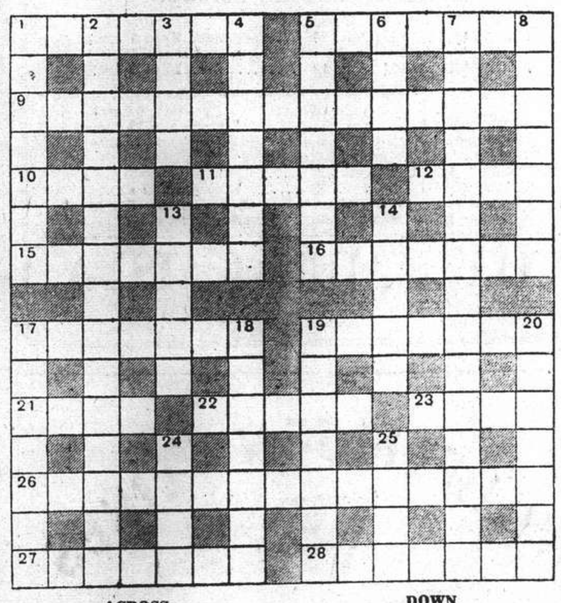
GERMAN housewives, in hints given recently about their New Year's Eve dinner, were told:—"For the main course there are vegetable salads, such as potato salad garnished with beetroot or carrots.

SOLUTION OF SUNDAY CROSS WORD No. 533

P	O	R	T	F	O	L	I	O	■	A	■	D
■	Z	■	O	■	■	A	■	R	A	N	G	E
C	O	U	R	T	S	H	I	P	■	D	■	F
■	N	■	S	■	■	O	■	H	O	R	D	E
R	E	C	O	V	E	R	■	A	■	O	■	R
E	■	O	■	■	■	E	■	N	■	M	■	E
C	H	U	M	M	Y	■	A	S	T	E	R	N
O	■	N	■	A	■	S	■	■	■	D	■	C
N	■	T	■	R	■	P	I	N	N	A	C	E
D	O	L	T	S	■	I	■	■	I	■	A	■
I	■	E	■	H	A	N	D	I	C	A	P	S
T	O	S	C	A	■	E	■	■	E	■	R	■
E	■	S	■	L	E	T	H	A	R	G	I	C

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 94

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")



ACROSS

1 Useful in the kitchen or the theatre
5 This sort of person is far from vulgar and appears grand in one colour
9 Spasmodically (four words)
10 This vehicle has got upset in 26 across
11 Is it after five? Perhaps rather late for this
12 A halter of a sort for a horse
15 This process in the making of wine would have been easy to the servants of the Inquisition
16 Dog of foreign origin that might be a fabulous creature
17 Describes most buildings in No Man's Land
19 If this is out of order it makes a chatter
21 Cook uses this for puddings but it is upset in 26 across
22 A Prima Donna
23 A foreign needle case
26 For him the stirrup cup (three words)
27 An expert in figures
28 In a deed that is not straight men stand corrected

DOWN

1 A clever fellow not necessarily in catching little flat fish
2 "Neat French mines" (anag.)
3 An early O.T. character
4 You could not solve this without this English town
5 Bird that suggests a political party of the Left
6 "There is no armour against ——; Death lays his icy hand on Kings" (Shirley)
7 Scotland provides your clue (four words)
8 Scorn
13 Much may turn on this
14 Is this a county that doesn't flourish?
17 A famous stone set in the roster
18 Bashful about a blemish? It is far from fair
19 What the Chancellor of the Exchequer wants
20 A vulgar denial that it is Edward is not in a perfect state
24 Lake of Wales
25 A fabulous monster

Y'DAY'S SOLUTION.—**ACROSS:** 1, Viperish; 5, Cutter; 9, Rent-free; 10, Flying; 12, Lumberman; 14, Wrist; 15, Tea; 16, Camber; 19, Tiger; 22, Odium; 23, Démure; 25, Ilk; 28, Aphis; 29, Immediate; 32, Stolid; 33, Ricochet; 34, Stereo; 35, Jeopardy **DOWN:** 1, Virile; 2, Panama; 3, Rifle; 4, Sperm; 6, Ullswater; 7, Tailings; 8, Right arm; 11, Antrim; 13, Rim; 17, Armistice; 18, Bodin; 20, Molasses; 21, High Note; 24, Ure; 26, Rather; 27, Gently; 30, Maize; 31, Droop.

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

EFFICIENT Chinese ledger clerk with knowledge of typewriting, general office work. State age, experience, salary expected in handwriting. Box 630, NCDN. 10390

WANTED young Chinese girl operator with pleasant voice, must be able to speak and write English, Shanghai and Cantonese dialects. State age and salary expected. Apply in English and Chinese own handwriting to Box 638, NCDN. -1263

WANTED by American firm, Chinese girl steno-typist, good English education required. State age, experience and salary expected. Box 632, NCDN. 10381

WANTED by foreign industrial firm Eurasian clerk, age 20-25, preferably citizen of a Scandinavian country. Applicant having some technical training will be given preference. Must speak Shanghai dialect fluently. Address Box 449, NCDN. 10385

FOREIGN employee required, preferably American citizen, for big company in town. General office work. Address Box 549, NCDN. -1122

REQUIRED by large British firm, lady clerk, 23 to 26 years of age. Applicants must be of British nationality and should have had previous office experience. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box 572, NCDN. 10356

WANTED male stenotypist for Yangtszepoo factory, American company. Address Box 519, NCDN. 10320

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of five dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $0.30.

YOUNG lady, good education, willing to take job as typist or doctor's office assistant. Salary no object. Telephone 85027. -1137

INTELLIGENT, technical college educated Russian, 38, desires position. Experienced technical supervisor, specialized powdered milk, 16 years experience with Chinese labour, good English, speaks Chinese, excellent references. Box 466, NCDN. -935

INTELLIGENT, college-educated Russian, 29, desires position. Experienced technical supervisor, clerk, salesman, driver. Excellent recommendations. Any remuneration. Box 255, NCDN. -1109

RUSSIAN chauffeur-mechanic, with many years' practice, seeks position. Address Box 592, NCDN. -1183

EXPERIENCED and efficient lady stenographer, British, seeks employment. Willing to accept moderate salary. Box 624, NCDN. -1250

EXPERIENCED hardworking steno-typist, seeks immediate office position. Good references. Moderate salary. Address Box 502, NCDN. -998

YOUNG engine-builder, expert in planing, scraping, grinding, wants position. Box 542, NCDN. -1063

Business Opportunities

ARMOURED cars with armed foreign guards, for transporting treasure, Clarkes Agency, 88 Nanking Road. Telephone 10092. 10391

$5,000 to $10,000 available for investment in local enterprise. Only sound propositions considered. Box 626, NCDN. -1260

EXPORTERS interested in Chinese handmade rayon ladies' handbags are requested to apply for presentation of collection of samples to Box 566, NCDN. -1164

Educational

PIANO lessons, chord system, easy method for adults, A1 references. $20 monthly twice weekly. Telephone 74393. -248

FRENCH by qualified gentleman teacher, special method for beginners, speaking, writing within short period. Box 231, NCDN. -490

Motor Cars and Cycles

1931 Model Renault five-seater motor car, one gallon gasoline for 22 miles. Lately Overhauled. Moderate price. Telephone 20767 from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. during office hours.

FOR SALE. 1938 Ford V8 de luxe Club coupe, 85 horse power. Five passengers. Excellent condition. Entirely owner-driven. Low mileage. Box 633, NCDN. 10382

$800 Essex sedan 1930 in good condition good tyres. Address Compagnie Optorg during office hours Tel. 84144. 10378

FOR SALE, 1935 Buick. Four-door saloon. Excellent condition throughout. US$675. Telephone 15633 or write Box 565, NCDN. -1161

AUSTIN Ten Saloon 1939. 30 miles gallon, same as new, only 3000 miles. £200. Address Box 551, NCDN. 10349

WE have in stock a complete line of used cars. We also buy, exchange and lend money on cars. American Motors, Fed Inc. U.S.A. 444 Avenue Foch. Telephone 35646. 10014

FOR SALE, 1937 Ford V8, 85 h.p. four-door saloon, excellent condition, mileage 18,000. For quick sale US$725. Telephone 70486, between 1-2, or after 6, or write Box 564, NCDN. -1161

WANTED 1931-2 British, American Austin or similar car. Please reply with full particulars. Box 547, NCDN. -1112

MORRIS Oxford Saloon, model 1932. 6 cylinders, mechanically perfect. Four new tyres, battery in splendid condition. $2,000. Apply Box 555, NCDN. 10349

1936 PONTIAC coach for quick sale, best condition, owner leaving. Telephone 70137, Apartment 96. -910

WE offer cash for used cars and trucks. Apply Jenny's Motors, 177 Amiral Courbet. Telephone 73165. -10274

Garages

TWO garages, big, painted, light, water, telephone, suitable for cars, godown, workshop or living quarters. One big room, furnished, moderate price. For particulars telephone 72580, room 4. -1183

Dancing

PROFESSOR Waldemar, famous teacher in ballroom, ballet, tap dances, gives private-class lessons, 1232 Avenue Joffre. -896

For Sale—Miscellaneous

BARGAIN sale of refugees' stock. Latest model electric laundry machine, electric household iron. The ideal combination of a hot-mangle and flat-iron. Electric cooking range. 24 Bund, Room 35, Telephone 10877. -1256

TYPEWRITER, Corona portable, like new, A1 condition, sacrifice US$20 for quick sale. Address Box 597, NCDN. -1197

BOY'S bicycle, British make, as new, for sale, $90. Room 145, Hamilton House, 11-12 noon. -1216

SHIRTS made to measure. Superior "double-thread" broadcloth $15.50, "Tootal" $24, "Clydella" Wool $35. Razon's, Central Road. 10246

SECONDHAND furniture store. Buying and selling, new and secondhand furniture, household effects, cut-glass, carpets, etc. Feiner, 306 Rue Bourgeat, Telephone 73597. -19

EXHIBITION of paintings. From January 21 to 23. Original oil paintings by old masters, Dutch, Italian and Spanish artists, from private property. Single paintings very reasonably priced. Red and Black, 277 Avenue Petain. -1266

RARE occasion, antiques, rarities, the similar have never been seen, also attractive crystalware and porcelain. Dr. Weiss, 150 Tifeng Road, House 15, Flat 2. -656

CLEARANCE sale of ladies' fur-coats, jackets, capes, silver-foxes. Real bargains. Far Eastern Credit Co., 46 Route de Grouchy. After office hours telephone for appointment 73740. -977

"FOR YOU" the quality goods store, 1017 Avenue Joffre. Beautiful sweaters and costumes, belts, collars and flowers to match. Suede and leather gloves, imported ladies' Jersey underwear. Novelties of the latest designs. Orders taken. -997

FOR SALE, dental equipment: engine, chair (German production "Velox"), in perfect condition. Telephone 73445. -874

PERSIAN rugs, two pieces, best quality, for sale. Box 550, NCDN. -1126

STAMPS, curios, former German Colonies, mint complete sets. No brokers. Address Box 545, NCDN. -1109

BABIES' aprons, $1.10. Silk scarves, $3.10. Coloured towels, 55 cents. Laundry bags, $2.30. Mahjongg cloths, $1.85., Night gowns, $4.25. Lace & Linen Syndicate, 114 Peking Road. 10317

NICK'S secondhand furniture shop. We pay best price for furniture, carpets, pianos, frigidaires and household effects. Telephone 73937. 146A Route des Soeurs, 3 inside. -802

SHIRTS correctly made to measure, English poplins and pure silk from $14.50. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 13186

SHIRTS made to measure. Superior "double-thread" broadcloth $15.50, "Tootal" $24, "Clydella" Wool $35, Razon's Central Road. 10246

SECONDHAND furniture store. Buying and selling, new and secondhand furniture, household effects, cut-glass, carpets, etc. Feiner, 306 Rue Bourgeat, Telephone 73597. -19

Unfurnished Apartments

BEAUTIFUL three-roomed apartment with garden, best location French. Apply General Investment Co. 129 Jinkee Road. -1243

COMFORTABLE, unfurnished, four-roomed apartments facing south, with bathroom, kitchen and pantry. Apply to 993 Avenue Joffre. -1165

Lost

LOST. Sub-Order No. 23788, call on balance one bag brown sugar. Marked ✱A in diamond. (ex lot 39 bags) which was issued by the Roosevelt Terminal. We hereby declared same null and void. Chien Cheng. -1284

LOST, Customs Deposit Receipt No. 9922 dated 24/11/39 for the amount of $500 is hereby declared null and void. Higuchi & Co. -1270

B/L. covering ten cases aminopirinum, 8 cases saccharine marked 121 in diamond No. 301/18, Shanghai, ex ss. Nosiro Maru, voyage No. 11, from Osaka, manifest No. 249, consignee; order, has been lost and declared null and void. Chiuwa Yoko. -1159

Houses and Land

FOR SALE, four-storied house with central heating, hot and cold water system, steel windows, two bathrooms, garage, garden. In best part of French Concession. C. Madar & Co., Telephone 16090. Address 259 Kiangse Road. -1273

RESIDENCE in French Concession, seven rooms, three bathrooms, large basement, garage, garden. Vacant possession. Address Box 590, NCDN. 10373

LARGE, seven-storied apartment building, central district. Lift service, central heating. Good investment. Apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd. 391 Kiangse Road, Telephone 11169. 10372

FOR SALE or rent, two new houses, passage 27, Rue Corneille. Price $48,000 and $52,000. Rent $400 monthly (key money $5,000). Inquire on premises. -1219

WANTED vacant land in French Concession, preferably Petain or other first-class residential district. Consular title deed. Mow ½ to 2. Telephone 33373, evenings. 10384

FOR SALE. 2 attractive 5/6 roomed houses under construction in exclusive compound on Route Culty near Ferguson. de Becker Law & Estate Offices 262/4 Hamilton House. Telephone 16660. 10289

Offices, Shops, Godowns

WANTED office table space with telephone, preferably in central district. Please reply Post Office Box 2088. -1158

GODOWN in French Concession or Settlement (south of Creek) wanted 2,500-3,500 ft. sq. Telephone 11250. 10333

Miscellaneous

READ British and American Magazines, delivered anywhere twice or three times weekly $4 monthly, second run $2, also Pocket Library, Penguins, Crime Club etc. Telephone 14189 for list or call 267 Kiangse Road. The Home Magazine Library. 10076

Personal

YOUNG lady British 27, nice personality, amiable, desires to meet young man, honourable, matrimonial intentions. No adventurers. Box 571, NCDN. -1170

AMERICAN, age 40, well-educated, good position, desires meet Chinese lady for dancing and companionship. Replies confidential. Address Box 634, NCDN. -1278

RESPECTABLE orientalist, 30 years, desires acquaintance of young, attractive lady. View friendship. Address Box 518, NCDN. -1030

Radios

HOME reception OK? If not, telephone 87777 for specialised short-wave tuning. Radio Corporation of Asia. -408

W. KORBUT radio engineer, radios repaired on the spot promptly, efficiently. Telephone 36559. -68

RCA Radio and phonograph with automatic record changer, 102 records, 9 albums, $960. New Detrola, all-wave, 5 tubes, $275. Zenith model 1934, 10 tubes, $425. Universal Radio Co., 232 Nanking Road. Telephone 19225. 10015

Rooms Without Board

$70. Room to let, immediate occupation. From February 1, room with private bathroom, one room with balcony, in bungalow with garden, for single person only. Avenue Joffre, Telephone 75525. -1162

TO LET, two rooms with conveniences, arcola heating. Apply telephone 22794. -1111

FURNISHED room in modern apartment best part French Concession with French family. For details telephone 77935 between 12 and 4 p.m. -1178

FURNISHED or unfurnished apartment wanted immediately, two or three large rooms, for British bachelor. Settlement preferred. Box 623, NCDN. -1248

NICE, convenient rooms to let per day. Bubbling Well Road. Telephone 36593 from 1-3 p.m. -1271

LARGE, well-furnished room, central heating. Only single party. Tramstop, 1831 Avenue Joffre, Apartment 3, after 11 a.m. -1244

THREE-roomed furnished flat, or separate rooms. Board optional. Telephone 22767, 57 Brenan Road, Apartment 101. -1150

LARGE room, well-furnished, moderate price. 133/9 Baikal Road, Telephone 51364. -897

UNFURNISHED two-roomed flat with bathroom and verandah. Private family. Hungjao district. Address Box 459, NCDN. -926

Rooms with Board

THE Guests House, 47 Avenue Roi Albert, well-furnished room with private bathroom and special board, available February 1. -1166

THE Towers, 1182 Avenue Road. Comfortable single/double rooms, private bathrooms, excellent food. Telephone 35534. Mrs. Lupton. -10330

THE GARDENS Guest House, spacious, quiet, comfortable. Excellent board-residence for families. Large garden, 90, Route des Soeurs. 10084

Furnished Apartments

FIRST-CLASS, well-furnished five-romed apartment, two bathrooms, kitchen, garage, verandah, garden, suitable for family or two to three bachelors. Rent $500 monthly. Box 598 or telephone 23836. -1129

TINY Mansions, 745 Yu Yuen Road. well-furnished two-room flat, servants' room, hall. Private entrance. All modern conveniences. Immediate occupation. -1174

THREE-ROOMED flat, bathroom, kitchen, two boxrooms, small garden. No key-money. Telephone 23940 afternoons, 3-5, Anderson. -1104

Animals

JOIN the China Kennel Club ($5) and register your dog ($2.50). Non-members registration $5. Room 3, 24 The Bund. 10010

STRAYED from 107 Tunsin Road, grey male Alsatian, answering to "Harras", F. M. C. licence No. 643. Please communicate F. Rudloff, Telephone 20482 or H. Boysen, office telephone 18344, residence 59 Route Delastre. Reward $50. -1180

PONY insurance is obtainable on moderate terms from Hugh Middleton & Co. (Insurance), Ltd. 45 Kiukiang Road, Telephone 16595. 10212

IRISH terrier, one pedigree bitch, two months old, of imported stock, for sale to good home. Telephone 22362. -1160

LOST, vicinity Bund-Soochow Creek, black cross cocker dog, answering name of Cheeky. Box 552, NCDN. -1129

Chinese Servants

EXCELLENT coolie, wash-amah recommended. Address Box 534, NCDN. -1088

73148 CENTRAL Employment Agency (British). Only one with 3,000 satisfied customers. Cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, watchmen. -10609

HIGHLY recommended by foreigner cook-boy and wife. Telephone 74353. 10393

WANTED well-recommended cook-boy, English-American cooking. Reply Box 486, NCDN. 10309

Wanted to Rent

BACHELOR, British, requires three-roomed apartment, furnished west section French Concession, immediate occupation, prepared to pay good price. Telephone 78814. -1249

WANTED apartment, two/four rooms or small house, willing to pay highest price. Telephone 72782. -899

MARRIED couple, no children, want well-furnished room, private bath, in modern apartment house, board optional. Reply Box 627, NCDN. -1254

AMERICAN couple desire well-furnished home or apartment, long or short term lease. No children, nor pets, permanent residents. Willing to take over servants. French Concession preferred. Box 637, NCDN. -1261

RESPONSIBLE foreigner, well connected, desires to rent, or take over, one or two-roomed self-contained flat in modern apartment building. Bubbling Well Road or vicinity preferred. Full particulars required. Box 567, NCDN. -1166

WANTED by British lady, two/four-roomed flat, preferably furnished, separate bathroom, kitchen, steam-heated; $200-$350 monthly rent. Telephone 23940, Anderson. -1104

FOREIGNER seeks apartment or house. Willing to take furniture over and pay key-money. Telephone 74850. -1082

TWO/three-roomed apartment, flat or house in Broadway district, will pay reasonable key-money. Reply Post Office Box 987. -1090

THREE/four-roomed apartment, or flat, furnished or unfurnished, in central district. Please reply Post Office Box 2190. -1030

WANTED from February, furnished apartment/house by American couple. Willing to pay highest price. Telephone 79023. -869

Wanted to Purchase

WANTED to buy: second-hand carpets, clothing, suits, dresses, shoes, 1129 Bubbling Well, House 51, Mr. Corts. -10365

WANTED to buy secondhand piano, willing pay good price. Address Lane 505, House 22, Edinburgh Road. -1012

WANTED buy secondhand carpets, trunks, suits, dresses, shoes. Telephone 39965, Mr. Bers, 8-10 a.m. 1-3, 6-8 p.m. daily. -968

WANTED one best quality cat's eye stone gentleman's ring. State price. Reply 388 Avenue du Roi Albert. -1143

WANTED secondhand Acme, ABC 6th codes. Apply room 406, Hongkong Bank Building, Bund. -1088

Furnished Houses

RESIDENCE, partly furnished, western district. Contract three years. Rent $300. Garden, garage. Apply 1272 Avenue Joffre. -898

Mortgages and Loans

MORTGAGE. Advertiser has between $10,000 to $15,000, to lend out on land and /or buildings, for long or short term. No brokers. Address Box 629, NCDN. 10379

Beauty Culture, etc.

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360 RUE Bourgeat, Room 2, near Route des Sœurs. Massage, from 2 to 8. -1114

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